PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.
PUBLISHED DAILY BY THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY.
OFFICE, 76 FIFTH STREET. (OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE.)
C. D. BRIGHAM, ... Editor.
R. D. THOMPSON, - Business Manager.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy..... 5 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier, (per week).....25 Cents.
Mail Subscribers, (per year)..... $10 00.
Address THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Wheeler & Wilson's Improved Lock Stitch Sewing Machine,
The simplest and best. The only machine using Crystal Cloth Presser with its attachments. Sales-room No. 27 Fifth street. tf

Flaxseed Oil and White Lead,
Of the best brands, sold at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street, at the very lowest rates. Remember the place.

Attention!
Members of Fifteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry will meet at the store of C. Yeager & Co., No. 51 Market street, Wednesday afternoon. W. R. Yeager.

Country Merchants
replenishing stock will find us in excellent condition to supply their wants at less than eastern prices. J. W. Barker & Co.

Oyster Supper
For the benefit of the Church Home, at the Sunday School room of Trinity Church, on the evenings of Thursday and Friday, 20th and 21st of February. LUNCH served each day after 11 o'clock. There will also be sales of useful and fancy articles and flowers.

Pain Paint,
Sold only at McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store 88 Market street. MT

Bequets,
At J. B. & A. Murdoch's, 112 Smithfield street.

Boarding Houses,
Very cheapest Barker's.

For a Pure Medicinal Liquor,
Go to McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, 88 Market street, corner of Diamond, near Fifth street. MT

Wolcott's Pain Paint.
Sold only at McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, 88 Market street. MT

Table Linens.
Slightly damaged. Great bargains at Barker's.

Juniper Tar Soap.
Sold only at McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, 88 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street. MT

Bequets.
At J. B. & A. Murdoch's, 112 Smithfield street.

Linen Towels,
(25c, at Barker's. Real Huck.

Dry Goods at Wholesale.
We are selling full lines of Bleached and Brown Muslins, Prints, Ticks, Ginghams, and other staple goods, making the largest stock in the West, and at less than Eastern prices. J. W. Barker & Co., No. 59 Market street. tf

Red Quilts,
In great variety, very cheap, at Barker's.

Trunks, Trunks,
At John Bell's No. 45 Market street, three doors from Second street.

Leaf Tobacco.
Havana, York, Connecticut, New York State, at 26 New York prices, branch of Julius Allen, 172 Water street, New York. Daniel F. Dinan, 75 Water street, Pittsburgh.

An Immense Stock
Of Prints, Sheetings and Shirtings, and other Staple goods, at less than eastern prices at Barker's.

Wheeler & Wilson's Improved Lock Stitch Sewing Machine.
The simplest and best. The only machine using Crystal Cloth Presser with its attachments. Sales-room No. 27 Fifth street. tf

The Daily Commercial

THE BOYS IN BLUE.

Soldiers and Sailors' National Convention.

At an adjourned conference of Union Soldiers and Sailors, held, in pursuance to published call, at Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, January 8, 1868, it was unanimously resolved to hold a National Convention of Union Soldiers and Sailors, at Chicago, Illinois, on Tuesday, May 19, 1868, for the consideration of national questions, with the paramount object of uniting and consolidating the loyal element of the country for the approaching contest with its enemies, and if deemed advisable, to nominate or recommend candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States.

Each State shall be entitled to twenty delegates at large, and twenty delegates for each Congressional district. Territories and the District of Columbia will be entitled to twenty delegates each.

The disordered state of public affairs; the restoration of rebels to power; the designing efforts to repudiate our national obligations; the failure throughout the country to recognize the just claims of the veterans of the war; these coupled with the desire to perpetuate the fundamental principles of our Government, are deemed sufficient reasons that the men who crushed rebellion should counsel such measures as shall tend to preserve and protect the civil and political rights of all the people.

We, therefore, invite our late comrades in arms to organize in their might and to express through their representatives their condemnation of the efforts to make treason, defeated in the field, triumphant at the ballot box.

Let us stand shoulder to shoulder to protect the nation's honor and maintain the cardinal principles of our government—Liberty, Justice and Equality.

By order of the Conference.

Brig. Gen. T. T. CRITTENDEN, Chairman.
WILL A. SHORT, Secretary.
WASHINGTON, February 15, 1868.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The freight house of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad, at Danielsonville, Massachusetts, containing a large amount of freight, was entirely consumed by fire Saturday evening. The depot was saved by great exertions.

The cholera is raging terribly in Buenos Ayres, there being 150 to 180 victims a day. The citizens are flying from the city. At Villa Nueva, ten out of eighty-seven laborers on the railroads had died almost at once, and the people are flying in all directions.

A Shanghai, China, dispatch of January 17, says: The Yellow River has again burst its banks, nothing but foreign engineering will restore them to their ancient solidity. An explosion occurred at Wuchang, opposite Hankow, in which three powder magazines and more than a thousand lives were sacrificed. No harm was done to European property. The latest news received here respecting the Chinese rebellion is to the effect that the Imperialists have gained several victories over both the Nienfier and Mohammedans. It is rumored that a mandarin has offered to erect and work the telegraph from Shanghai to Wuchang. If this be true, he will unconsciously give material aid to the East Indian Telegraph Company.

Additional advices from Japan state: One of the Shagoon's palaces at Yeddo was burned down by Satsuma's men, who afterwards lost one of his own. There was a severe fight, and the official report gives three hundred killed and wounded of Satsuma's men, and sixty of the Government troops. The contending parties afterwards had a naval engagement in sight of Yokohama, when Satsuma's vessels escaped. Satsuma's men and sixty of the Tosa surrendered, including Osaka with their troops. The Tycoon's and Satsuma's troops are now fighting in the streets of Yeddo. Satsuma's palace was burned on the night of the 20th of January, and four hundred men were burned in it. The native town was on fire in four places on the night of the 20th of January. The fire was fortunately extinguished, but with serious damage. Foreigners have been ordered by their Consuls not to go outside the settlement. Terrible mortality exists among the foreigners at Hyago, twenty-four having died in as many days. Everything is quiet at Osaka.

Four negroes were thrown into the river at Nashville yesterday by the capsizing of a canoe. One of them was drowned, and the others rescued by the crew of the steamer Umpire.

A building owned by L. W. Bradley on Main street, Dubuque, Iowa, was totally destroyed by fire Saturday night. Loss on building and contents fifty thousand dollars; insurance thirty thousand dollars.

A very large and enthusiastic Fenian meeting was held at the court house in Louisville last night. Addresses were made by Colonel P. F. Walsh and James Gibbons, of the Brotherhood.

The election of a United States Senator to succeed Hon. James Guthrie, takes place in the Kentucky Legislature to-day. Dr. Norvin Green and Hon. H. R. Staston are prominently mentioned.

The New York Democratic State Committee have called the State Convention for March 11th, to choose delegates to the National Convention, and appointed a committee to urge on the Committee the selection of New York city as the place of holding the Presidential Convention.

The United States steamship Wampanoag has arrived at Fortress Monroe from her trial trip. She made the passage from Sandy Hook to Charleston in thirty-three hours. The greatest speed in one hour was twenty and one half miles; greatest speed for twenty-four hours, 407½ knots, and average speed during the entire trip sixteen and three-fourths knots. The trial is a complete success.

The propeller Lyon, Haven, of Norfolk, exploded her boiler yesterday. No lives lost. Loss $9,000, no insurance.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 18, 1868. NO. 134.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Count Bismarck Seriously Ill.

Italy to Pay Part of Papal Debt.

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

King Theodore in Sore Straits.

A Battle Expected at Magdala.

The Situation on the Parana.

LOPEZ TAKING THE OFFENSIVE.

Rumored Change in French Policy.

FARRAGUT GONE TO VENICE.

Proceedings of British Parliament.

Government to Purchase Telegraph Lines

Bismarck Ill.

BERLIN, February 17.—The Illness of Count Bismarck is serious. He is not able to leave Berlin.

The Papal Debt.

FLORENCE, February 17.—The Council has at length resolved to pay part of the Papal debt.

Abyssinia.

LONDON, February 16.—The *Herald's* special advices from headquarters of the British army in Abyssinia, state that King Theodore is at his camp near the Palace of Magdala, where the English captives are confined. The Abyssinian Monarch is said to be in a bad strait in a military point of view. An engagement between the two armies is imminent, and may take place at any moment. Very few of the disaffected native chiefs now acknowledge any fealty to Theodore. The chief Kassi, ruler of the Tigra District, openly courts the favor of Major General Napier. General Napier fears that this chief, whose political character is bad, aims at a secret attack on him, and consequently seeks to arrange and perfect a binding treaty of alliance with him so as to hold him answerable for his future acts. Thirty-five thousand British, of all classes, have been landed at Zohla, and the advance of the Queen's army has reached to within two days' march of Antalo, half-way towards Magdala, from the shore line, where it is very probable the expected battle will take place. The Egyptians, with a contingent embracing many Turks, are very near to Magdala, but they use no caution, and still march on in a reckless manner without the sanction of the superior officers of the English army. The English in the interior number about twenty thousand. The troops suffered considerably from the heat of the weather.

South America.

LONDON, February 17.—Private letters from Paraguay, dated January 18th, represent the prospects of the Paraguayans continued to improve. Lopez was taking the offensive, and had twice bombarded the Brazilian camp on the Parana with effect.

The steamer from Rio also brings the following news: The internal troubles of the Argentine Confederation were increasing. The powerful State of Entrerios had joined Ecosa Rio in revolt against the Federal Government. Dr. Marco Paz, Vice President of the Argentine Confederation, and President of the Senate, is dead.

Change in French Policy.

Letters from Paris reiterate the statement of changes contemplated in the policy and cabinet of the Emperor.

Further from Abyssinia.

Dispatches from Senafe announce that the British expedition army corps occupied Adligraft, and reports had reached Senafe that the advance had reached Peral and Talota. It was also rumored from the interior that the native tribe who had revolted against King Theodore were again submitting to his authority.

Farragut.

FLORENCE, February 17.—The public honors to Admiral Farragut closed last week with a dinner by United States Minister Marsh. The principal American residents and visitors, a number of eminent foreigners and several leading Italians were among the invited guests. Admiral Farragut has left Florence on a brief visit to Venice.

British Parliament.

LONDON, February 17.—In the Commons this evening, Earl Mayo, late Lord Naas, Chief Secretary for Ireland, informed the members that Government was preparing an Irish reform bill, and would be ready to lay it before the House on the 9th of March. Other measures in regard to Ireland he said would be brought forward on the 25th.

Sir Charles Bright called attention to the scheme for placing telegraphic wires under Government control, and asking whatever action had been taken, or if it was proposed by the ministry to take any action to that end. Mr. G. W. Hunt, under-Secretary of the Treasury, replied it was the intention of the Government to purchase the lines of telegraph in Great Britain, and he promised that the plan for effecting that change, which was being matured in the Treasury office, would be submitted to the House within a week.

A motion was made for the second reading of the bill for the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*.

Hon. Mr. Fortescue, member for Andover, said he thought the motion proved that the administration of affairs in Ireland was wrong and greatly needed reform.

Sir Henry Winston, member for Waterford City, said the bill was an outrage upon Catholics, shut out as they were from their rightful share in the government.

Earl Mayo made an explanation in regard to the case of George Francis Train. He said the policemen who arrested him had received general instructions to watch persons arriving at Queenstown from the United States and to stop all suspicious parties. When the trunk of Mr. Train was examined, copies of his own speeches on Ireland were found, which led to his arrest on suspicion that he was finally released on giving a pledge that he would make no speeches and do no act in sympathy with the Fenian cause.

An Editor Found Guilty.

DUBLIN, Evening, February 17.—In the case of Mr. Sullivan, the editor of the Dublin *Nation*, whose trial for the publication of seditious libels occupied the greater portion of last week, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty.

The case excited unusual interest.

Shipping Intelligence.

LONDON, February 17.—The steamers United Kingdom and New York have arrived out.

London Money Market.

LONDON, February 17, Evening.—Consols closed at 93½@93⅝. The withdrawal of gold from the Bank of England still continues. 9-20s, 71¼@71½; Illinois Centrals, 83½; Erie, 49¾.

United States Bonds at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, February 17, Evening.—Bonds strong at 79¾.

Liverpool Market

LIVERPOOL, February 17.—Cotton—There was great activity and much excitement to-day; the market closed quiet at an improvement; middling uplands in port 9¾@9¾d; to arrive 9¾; Orleans 9¾@9¾d; sales 20,000; speculation and export 3,000; imports 8,000; American 5,000. Breadstuffs—Corn 4s 3d for mixed western. Wheat 10s 3d for California white, and 10s 5d for No. 2 western. Other articles unchanged.

Provisions—Lard advanced to 55s 6d. Bacon advanced to 36s for Cumberland middles. Beef steady at 115s. Pork 71s. Cheese 62s.

Produce—Spirits turpentine advanced to 33s. Refined petroleum advanced to 1s 2d. Sugar steady at 24s. Tallow 42s 6d.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, February 17.—Petroleum advanced 1 franc; standard white is 1 francs.

BY MAILS.

NEW YORK, February 17.—The steamers City of Baltimore and Cambria, from Europe, arrived to-day. The latter brings London papers of the 7th.

The Athens journals report a serious engagement at Heraclium in Crete, January 20th. The insurgents, 1,500 strong, defeated the Turks. 5,000 in number, who withdrew into a fortress, where they fell on the insurgent prisoners, killing and wounding several. The Turks are said also to have been defeated in engagements near Canea. The Russian vessels continued to carry Candian families to Greece.

John Bright's speech at Birmingham was very able. He advocated the abolition of the Protestant established Church in Ireland, with its revenue of thirteen millions sterling; the disestablishment of small sums among all sects, and the adoption of measures leading to the acquirement of lands by the Irish people.

XLth CONGRESS.

WANT AID TO EMIGRATE.

Abolition of the Presidency.

Another Reconstruction Supplement.

Jurisdiction of United States Courts.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 17, 1868.

In the Senate to-day two petitions from colored persons—one from residents of New Jersey the other from residents of Massachusetts—asking for Congressional aid to enable them to emigrate to Liberia, were presented and referred.

Mr. Sumner presented a petition for the abolition of the office of President, as it is a source of corruption constantly increasing in strength and dangerous to the liberties of the country. The petition was referred.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee reported the following, which was laid over:

Be it enacted, &c., That hereafter any election authorized by the act passed March 23d, 1867, entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2d, 1867, and to facilitate reconstruction," shall be decided by a majority of the votes actually cast, and at the election in which the question of the adoption or rejection of any constitution is submitted, any person duly registered may vote in any part of the State in which he shall have been registered where he may reside at the time of such election upon presentation of his certificate of registration, under such regulations as the district commanders may prescribe.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to define the jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States in certain cases. It provides that all Courts of the United States shall be bound by the acts of Congress on political questions, and that it rests with Congress to determine what government is the established one in any State; and it is declared that no civil State governments exist in the excluded States of the South, and no so-called civil State governments in such States shall be recognized by either the executive or judicial power of the United States until Congress shall so provide or until such State is represented in the United States Congress. The reconstruction acts are declared political in their character, the propriety or validity of which no judicial tribunal is competent to question, and the Supreme Court of the United States is hereby prohibited from taking jurisdiction of any case growing out of the execution of said acts in either of said States until such State shall be represented, etc., etc., and such cases now pending before that Court shall be dismissed; and all acts authorizing an appeal, writ of error, *habeas corpus*, or other proceeding to bring before said Court for review, any case, civil or criminal, arising out of the execution of said reconstruction acts, are hereby repealed.

The case of Senator elect Thomas was postponed until to-morrow at the request of Reverdy Johnson.

The remainder of the day was taken up in discussing the bill to regulate the disposition of funds accruing from the sale of captured and abandoned property and now in the Treasury.

In the House the following bill was introduced by Mr. Bingham and referred to the Reconstruction Committee, which will meet to-morrow to consider it:

WHEREAS, A large majority of the votes given at an election held on the —— day of February, 1868, for the constitution presented to the people of the State of Alabama; and whereas, a certain combination of citizens within said State refused to vote, with the intent thereby to defeat the efforts of the friends of the Union to restore said State to its proper relations to the Union; therefore

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, that the new constitution of Alabama be conveyed at the Capital of said State as soon as practicable by order of the Military Commander of the district within said State of Alabama, and that upon the ratification by a majority of the votes cast at said election of the constitution of the United States, proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and by the establishment by law of impartial suffrage within said State by said Constitution of Alabama, said State shall be entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States, in accordance with the laws of the United States.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, That the Legislature elected under the new Constitution of Alabama, be convened at the Capital of said State as soon as practicable by order of the Military Commander of the district within said State of Alabama, and that upon the ratification by a majority of the votes cast at said election of the constitution of the United States proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and by the establishment by law of impartial suffrage within said State as authorized by said Constitution of Alabama, and said State admitted to representation in the Congress of the United States, in accordance with the laws of the United States.

The House spent the day on the diplomatic appropriation bill.

To Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, February 17, 1868.

SENATE.

The CHAIR announced that Mr. Johnson was absent and desired the further admission of Thomas postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. DIXON presented a memorial of several generals, that the Secretary of War may be directed to appropriate large cannon to erect a monument to General Sedgwick.

Mr. CONKLING presented the resolutions of a meeting of citizens of Detroit, on the rights of American citizens abroad.

Messrs. WILLIAMS, GREEN and SUMNER presented petitions of freedmen, that they be sent to Liberia.

Mr. SUMNER presented a memorial of German citizens, for the abolition of the Presidency and United States, on the ground that it is a copy of royalty, and dangerous to the United States.

Mr. POMEROY presented a memorial of the South Carolina Convention for aid to the Port Royal Railroad Company.

Mr. CHANDLER offered a joint resolution exempting appropriation for the survey of the northern and northwestern lakes from the provisions of the second section of the act relative to fortifications, &c., approved March 23d, 1867. Referred.

Mr. YATES presented a petition from citizens of Sitka, praying the establishment of civil government in Sitka, and a municipal form of government for Sitka. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. TRUMBULL presented a memorial of citizens of Illinois for aid in the construction of ship canal communication between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi river. All appropriately referred.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a substitute for the House bill referred to the Committee on December 19, providing that hereafter any election authorized by the Reconstruction act of March 23, 1867, shall be decided by a majority of the votes actually cast, and at the election in which the question of adoption or rejection of any constitution is submitted, any person duly registered may vote in any part of the State in which he shall have been registered where they may reside at the time of said election, upon the presentation of his certificate of registration, under such regulations as district commanders may provide.

Mr. TRUMBULL introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary, defining the jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States in certain cases. It affirms that the decisions of the Supreme Court have already decided the judicial power of the United States does not embrace political power. It declares all Courts of the United States in the administration of justice shall be bound by the decisions of the political departments of the Government on political questions, and that it rests with Congress to decide what government is the established one in a State. It is further declared that no civil State government republican in form, in Virginia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, Arkansas and Texas, and that no civil governments in either of the said States shall be recognized as a valid or legal State government, either by the Executive or Judicial power of the United States, until Congress shall so provide, or until such State governments are represented in Congress; and it is further affirmed that the reconstruction act of March 2, 1867, and the acts supplemental thereto, are political in their character, the propriety or validity of which no judicial tribunal is competent to inquire into, and the Supreme Court of the United States is hereby prohibited from taking jurisdiction of any case growing out of the execution of said acts in either of said States until such States shall be represented in Congress, or until Congress shall recognize the State government as Republican in form. All such cases pending in said Court shall be dismissed, and all acts authorizing an appeal, writ of error, *habeas corpus* or other proceedings to bring before said Supreme Court for review any case, civil or criminal, or other proceedings arising out of the execution of said reconstruction acts, or authorizing an appeal from a District Court in a *habeas corpus* case, or appeal to the Supreme Court, or which authorize the Supreme Court to issue a writ of *habeas corpus* to bring before it for review any judgment of a lower court in *habeas corpus* cases are hereby repealed.

Mr. WILSON reported, from the Military Committee, a bill for the gradual reduction of the army, and to discontinue unnecessary grades therein.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred a bill for the further security of equal rights in the District of Columbia, introduced a bill to regulate the presentation of bills to the President, and the return of the same, stating that the Committee was unanimous in its favor.

It provides that the ten days within which the President is required by the Constitution to return bills not approved by him shall be decided the ten calendar days, Sundays excepted next after their receipt, and shall be computed by excluding the day on which he receives them, and including the tenth day thereafter. The adjournment of Congress, which shall prevent the return by the President of any such bill to the House in which it originated, shall be considered to be the final adjournment of a session. In case of the adjournment of either House to a particular day, it shall be lawful for the President to return a bill with his objections, and a message announcing its signature, or send a message announcing its signature to the office of the Secretary of the Senate or Clerk of the House, as the case may be, and such return or sending of a message shall be considered to have the same effect as if the House in which the bill originated were in session.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced bills for the protection of settlers on the Fort Ridgeway reservation, and to prevent the abuse of the franking privilege. Referred.

Mr. HENDERSON, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, introduced a bill appropriating condemned property to the use of the Indians.

Mr. HARLAN introduced a bill to amend the usury laws of the District of Columbia. Referred.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, the President was requested to communicate any information concerning the alleged interference of the Consul at Rome with the late difficulties in Italy.

Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution instructing the Committee on District of Columbia to inquire into the treatment of a colored person on the cars from Washington to Baltimore, and if further legislation is needed to prevent such abuses and secure equal rights.

Mr. BUCKALEW objected, and it went over.

The resolution asking the Secretary of the Treasury for information relative to the abandonment of the Dennistown cotton cases was adopted.

The Senate considered the resolution for the admission of Mr. Thomas, of Maryland.

Mr. COLE advocated it.

Mr. DRAKE gave notice of an amendment that Mr. Thomas should not take the oath or hold a seat.

Mr. HENDRICKS spoke in favor of his admission.

Messrs. MORTON and FOWLER opposed the admission of Thomas, when the subject was laid over till to-morrow, when Mr. JOHNSON closes the debate.

The Senate concurred in House amendment to the bill supplemental to the act for the payment of bounties.

The Senate considered the joint resolution to cover into the Treasury moneys arising from sales of captured and abandoned property, and now in the hands of the United States Treasurer, but after a speech from Mr. FESSENDEN, and without action, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A large number of bills and joint resolutions were introduced and referred, including the following:

To repeal the act regulating the disposition of fines, penalties and forfeitures received under the custom laws.

Relative to settlers on a portion of Fort Randall reservation vacated by Gen. Grant.

Providing that greenbacks be exempt from State taxation.

To provide levies and secure the low lands of Arkansas and Missouri from inundation and to encourage settlement.

Authorizing the United States District Judges of Louisiana to appoint clerks at the several places where courts are held.

Relative to soldiers whose discharges were dated after their actual discharge.

Memorial of the Dakota Legislature for aid to the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, and to establish the cental system.

For a branch mint in Montana.

By Mr. BINGHAM, to restore the State of Alabama to representation in Congress. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. The bill is as follows:

WHEREAS, A large majority of the votes given at an election held on the —— day of February, 1868, were for the constitution presented by the Convention of the people of the State of Alabama; and whereas, a certain combination of citizens within said State refused to vote, with the intent thereby to defeat the efforts of the friends of the Union to restore said State to its proper relations to the Union; therefore

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That the Legislature elect under the new constitution of Alabama, be convened at the Capital of said State as soon as practicable by order of the Military Commander of the district within said State of Alabama, and that upon the ratification by a majority of the votes cast at said election of the constitution of the United States, proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and by the establishment by law of impartial suffrage within said State by said Constitution of Alabama, said State shall be entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States, in accordance with the laws of the United States.

Mr. PAYNE introduced a resolution to pay $2,500 each to Messrs. Symes, Smith, Brown and Burch, in full for time spent and expenses incurred in prosecuting claims to seats in the House. Rejected—25 against 80.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, introduced a joint resolution appointing the Secretaries of War, the Interior and Attorney General a commission to establish a tariff for freight and passengers on the Union and Central Pacific roads. Tabled—75 to 65.

On motion of Mr. BANKS the Committee on Foreign Affairs was authorized to report back at any time the bill concerning the rights of American citizens in foreign countries.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Mass., stated that he was not the person who gave information to Mr. Butler in reference to the wood-screw patent case, whereupon Mr. BUTLER said that his statement on Friday was made in full colleague from the Second District, Mr. Ames, and the statement was correct in every particular.

Mr. MYERS said the bill was defeated by false statements, and he would report it again at the proper time. He thought it ought to come into possession of the American Screw Company it should become void.

The House went into committee of the whole on the legislative appropriation bill.

Mr. BLAIR's amendment providing for the mission to Greece was adopted.

Mr. PRUYN moved an amendment for minister to the Papal States, which was opposed by Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois. Rejected.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved to strike out the missions to Ecuador, New Granada, Bolivia, Venezuela, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica Honduras, Argentine Confederation, Paraguay and Salvador, and to add Ireland.

Mr. LOGAN offered, in ridicule, an amendment authorizing the Secretary of State to enter into negotiations for the purchase of empires, kingdoms, rebellions, wars, volcanoes, icebergs, etc., which was ruled out of order.

A vote was taken separately on each of the missions named in Mr. WILLIAMS'S amendment, and it was rejected.

Mr. BROOKS moved an appropriation for the mission to Rome. Rejected—45 to 59.

Mr. SPALDING moved to increase the item of contingent expenses of the State Department from $30,000 to $65,000. Rejected.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, offered an amendment requiring fees to any vice consul or consular agent beyond one thousand dollars to be accounted for and paid into the Treasury, and prescribing that no greater sum than $5,000 shall be allowed for any vice consul or consular agent.

Mr. PETERS offered an amendment that where the fees collected exceed $5,000, the salary where it does not exceed $1,500, shall be $2,000. Both adopted.

Mr. HOLMAN offered an amendment requiring consular salaries to be paid in lawful money. Rejected.

Mr. WOOD moved an amendment striking out the words "Commissioners and Consul Generals to Hayti and Liberia," and inserting "Minister Resident to Hayti and Liberia and the Dominican Republic." After a lengthy debate the motion was lost.

The bill was then reported to the House and passed.

Mr. GRISWOLD moved to suspend the rules to enable him to introduce and have put on passage a joint resolution relative to rights of American citizens abroad.

Pending the question, the House adjourned.

ROCHESTER, PA.

Attempted Suicide of an Insane Woman at Smith's Ferry.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ROCHESTER, PA., February 17, 1868.

On Saturday night the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Express, bound East, ran over a woman named Mrs. Catharine Normille, at Smith's Ferry, cutting her head severely and severing one foot. The limb was amputated, and the woman is now in a fair way for recovery. She is a resident of Smith's Ferry. It is supposed she was insane and went to the track with the intention of killing herself. She threw one of her children on the stove before starting for the track.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 17, 1868.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

The steam tug James A. Wright was completely wrecked by the explosion of a boiler in the bay to-day. Four of the crew are missing, and two were saved injured.

THE ROCK ISLAND CASE.

Was again before the Supreme Court to-day, on several motions, among others, one to vacate the order of reference of Wm. A. Falls, cashier of the Corn Exchange Bank, on the ground that he had refused to answer certain questions touching deposits made by defendants in the name of another on the part of Clark, Dodge & Co., for leave to pay over half a million dollars or have the securities changed. Judge Cardoza postponed the hearing of the new motion until to-morrow, and intimated that he would hasten an early day for the hearing of the main motion.

PONTIFICAL ZOUAVES.

The first instalment of Pontifical Zouaves recruited in Canada, leaves Montreal to-day for this city on the way to Rome. The recruits will be joined in this city by Prince Labos Iturbidge, the youngest son of the Mexican Emperor of that name.

OPENING OF NAVIGATION.

Preparations are making by steamboat companies for the early opening of navigation.

FURTHER NEWS FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The new Cabinet installed in Peru is moderately liberal. The Japanese monitor Stonewall has arrived at Callao. The *National* says that the United States minister threatens that the new Government will not be recognized at Washington. Dr. Espinoza was elected President of Ecuador. Australian dates are to January first, and New Zealand to the eighth. News unimportant. Twenty-eight thousand bales of wool have been shipped from Sydney to London within three months, and 25,000 more are awaiting shipment.

ANNIVERSARY OF FORT DONELSON.

The Central Grant Club celebrated the capture of Fort Donelson to-night. Speeches were made by General Ingersoll, of Illinois, and General Martindale, and letters from Senators Wilson and Morgan, Speaker Colfax, and Representatives Banks, Logan and Hulburt.

YALE ALUMNI.

A meeting of the Alumni of Yale College was held to-night to form an association for social purposes.

About two months ago a fellow, while looking at some diamond rings at Dubine's store, in Cincinnati, dashed into the street with two dozen of them, valued at fifteen thousand dollars, was pursued and caught, but not until after he had lost six of them. He gave his name as Marsh. Yesterday, in court, he plead guilty, and immediately, in some unaccountable manner, slipped out of the court-room through a crowded lobby, some one along with him saying, "Make way for the prisoner," and made good his escape.

THE WESTMORELAND COUNTY HOMICIDE.

The Testimony on Both Sides Closed.

Speeches of the Counsel.

FOURTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The trial of Samuel Hull, indicted for the murder of Charles H. Parker, was resumed yesterday morning in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Westmoreland county, in session at Greensburg, before Judges Buffington, McLanahan and Given. The Court assembled at nine o'clock, when the following additional evidence was taken:

TESTIMONY OF W. H. RICHARDSON.

W. H. Richardson, recalled—I first saw the body of Charles H. Parker at Conemaugh, about two hours after he died. A number of railroad employees were present. I was then overseeing the undressing. I saw all the clothing taken off the body. They did not find any weapon. The next day some of the railroad employees found in the pockets of the clothes a small pen-knife, keys and money. Mr. Furlong and a colored barber assisted me to undress deceased. Neither of these parties, I believe, is present. Did not find a weapon attached to his right arm. An engine was sent to Johnstown for me. Parker was about five feet ten inches in height, and weighed between 160 and 175 pounds. I do not think he was a very stout man.

Cross-examined—Parker was broad in the shoulders, but did not exhibit more than ordinary muscular strength. The shirts, which were cut in order to get them off, were exhibited to the jury.

TESTIMONY OF SAMUEL H. MURRAY.

Samuel H. Murray, sworn—I was at Ninoveh station when the difficulty occurred between Parker and Hull. Saw Parker take three or four steps from the train towards Hull. Saw him turn around with his face towards the cars. During this time they were conversing. Saw Parker set down his lamp and approach Hull. Parker's right arm was extended, but I could not see whether his hand was open or shut. I afterwards saw Parker stagger back, catch hold of the railing, coup the steps into the car and shut the door after him. Parker gave three steps towards Hull, set the lamp down and advanced another step.

Cross-examination—Parker was about four steps from the car—eight or nine feet. Hull was standing on the track. Parker's left hand was to the right hand was at his side, his left hand elevated. I had a full view of his hands—he did not put them in his pocket. I was standing behind him on the platform. Parker gave three steps towards Hull, set the lamp down and advanced another step. The conductor was in his proper place to assist passengers on and off.

TESTIMONY OF JAMES RILEY.

James Riley, sworn—I had arranged to meet Mr. Hull at Johnstown on the night of the 30th of December last. I passed Florence between ten and eleven o'clock on a freight train, and saw Hull there. Hull had tickets for a fair that was to be held at Johnstown that night.

REBUTTING TESTIMONY.

Jas. B. McCreight, sworn—I reside in Johnstown, and know W. D. Mitchell. His character for truth and veracity is not good.

Levi Cohick, sworn—I reside in Johnstown. Know W. D. Mitchell. His character for truth and veracity is not good.

Jesse Patterson, ex-Sheriff of Cambria county, sworn—Know W. D. Mitchell. His reputation for truth and veracity is not good.

Thomas Kimmell, sworn—I have known W. D. Mitchell for fifteen years. His general character for truth is not good. John Flagan and Jacob Krepe testified to the same effect.

Wm. Krepe, sworn—I reside in New Florence and am a shoemaker by trade. W. D. Mitchell came into my shop on the morning of the day the homicide occurred. He had a knife in his hand, whose knife it was, when he said Hull sent him up to sharpen it. It was a pretty good knife—opened both in the back and front.

Daniel Bolton, recalled—Knew Charles H. Parker. He was of slender build, and although broad shouldered, was a weak man.

Cross-examined—Mr. Parker weighed about 160 pounds. I never knew him to carry a weapon.

The Commonwealth here rested the case.

AN ADJOURNMENT REFUSED.

Mr. Hunter then arose and addressed the Court. He stated that it was the intention of the counsel for the Commonwealth to make the trial as brief as possible, and relieve the Court and jury from a lengthy consideration of the case. It had been supposed that the morning session would be consumed in hearing the testimony of the witnesses, and as it was desirable to hold a consultation and consult authorities, he proposed that an adjournment be ordered, until afternoon. He hoped the request would not be refused, and asked an hour to the regular time of adjournment.

Mr. Cowan was opposed to adjourning, and hoped the case would be proceeded with at once.

Judge Buffington remarked that in any ordinary trial, the Court might accede to the proposition to adjourn, but in the present case, when the jury was fatigued and anxious to be relieved, it was the wish of the Court to do so. He further remarked that he understood there would be two speeches on each side.

Mr. Stewart—Yes, sir, such is the arrangement.

SPEECH OF MR. STEWART.

An intermission of a few minutes followed, when Mr. Stewart proceeded to address the jury on the part of the Commonwealth. He stated that as the prisoner at the bar was indicted for murder in the first degree, it was proper to ascertain the different grades of murder, and proceeded to define the law upon the subject. There could be no question as to the killing of Mr. Parker, or as to who had killed him, the fact having been conceded by the counsel for the defense in their opening of the case. The only question was, is the defendant guilty of murder in the first degree, and would the evidence warrant the jury in coming to such a conclusion. The speaker then proceeded to recapitulate the circumstances of the homicide, but before the conclusion of his remarks Court adjourned for dinner.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Upon the reassembling of the Court, an hour and a half was consumed in calling over the list of attorneys and reading the civil list. Among the parties interested and in attendance we noticed Messrs. Charles H. Armstrong and Edwin Aurentz, of this city.

Mr. Stewart then resumed his address to the jury. He stated that immediately after Hull struck the fatal blow he fled, showing conclusively that he intended to do more than defend himself from bodily harm. He was afterwards found in the house of a friend, and secreted in a rest. The evidence went to show that Hull was the assailant—that he prepared himself to do the deed. The manner in which he entered the train and conducted himself while there, his calling for Parker to come down to the platform, his preparation of his knife (as it had been testified by witnesses for the defense that he had not time to put his hand in his pocket for the weapon), all went to show that he intended to perpetrate the crime. The speaker concluded by stating that no doubt could exist in the mind of any one that a case of murder in the first degree had been fully made out.

REMARKS OF MR. GIVEN.

Mr. Given followed for the defense. He stated that no ordinary attention had been given to the case. The prisoner was surrounded by his friends, who to their credit be it said, did not desert him in the hour of his need. Whatever his counsel defended him from they did not defend him against prejudice in the jury box, however much the crowd outside might clamor for his life. The Commonwealth had failed to show any motive for the crime. What resentment had the prisoner at the bar against Captain Parker? What had he to gain by committing the crime of murder? He did not know him, and could have no malice against him. Murder in the first degree must be deliberate and premeditated. Intent is the controlling ingredients in the crime. If the words and menaces of Parker were such as to make the prisoner believe that great bodily harm was intended him, it was for the Court to say that the crime was only manslaughter. If the jury believed Hull

The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1868.

THE COMMERCIAL is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is within five hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the COMMERCIAL, principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.

THE Boston *Post* says:

"We share in no degree the responsibility for the President's official or personal acts beyond what our judgment impels us to sanction."

So thought the Allegheny County Democratic Convention, when they refused to indorse or even take notice of Mr. JOHNSON. Willing enough to take the offices he has to give, they have no support or even thanks to render him. In this connection, Mr. JOHNSON should make a note or the fact that "BENTON" KERR, his nominee for the Marshalship of Western Pennsylvania, was President of the Convention that studiously refrained from even so much as giving his Excellency a kick. Here's ungratefulness for you!

MR. JOHNSON, of the White House, has had another of his little games foiled, and this time by General SHERMAN, of whom he undertook to make an instrument, as he did of GRANT. The plan was, by creating by Executive order a new Department, embracing Washington, with General SHERMAN in command of it, to overslaugh General GRANT. The pen that created the Department, nominated General SHERMAN to be Brevet Lieutenant General. But so little was SHERMAN pleased with the arrangement, that he telegraphed from the West, expressing the wish that the Senate should not confirm the nomination, and that rather than serve in Washington, he would resign from the army. General SHERMAN would cut his right hand off before he would be the instrument of the President, or any one, to degrade General GRANT; and perceiving that such was the purpose of Mr. JOHNSON, he framed his dispatch so as to leave nothing to be said. Congress, however, will prevent further trouble in this direction, by passing a law regulating the creation of military departments. Mr. JOHNSON has fully determined on degrading General GRANT. What his next attempt will be, remains to be seen.

THE FREE RAILROAD QUESTION AT HARRISBURG.

What the friends of a Free Railroad Law want is a statute that will permit the building of roads, without unnecessary restrictions. The bill brought forward by Mr. JENKS, in the House, and which has passed that body, is, we believe, generally satisfactory to them. In the Senate another bill has been substituted. The two differ in two important particulars. The House bill provides for a subscription of four thousand dollars a mile, before the company can commence operations; and further, that whenever a company find it necessary to borrow money they may issue bonds to the amount of their subscriptions. The Senate substitute requires ten thousand dollars a mile, and limits the amount of bonds to twenty thousand dollars a mile. Under this bill railroad men say roads would be seldom if ever built. Everybody knows that it is with money raised on bonds, and not by cash subscriptions, that roads are built; and companies should be left free to issue bonds to the amount of the subscriptions, and not restricted to twenty thousand dollars or any other particular amount per mile. Of course the subscriptions would have to be increased in order to increase the amount of bonds. This is far more vital than any provision in regard to the amount of subscription, and should be insisted on by the friends of the Free Law.

Our correspondent speaks of consent having been given by some one, speaking for the supporters of the free principle, to have the Senate bill substituted for the one passed by the House. No one had the right thus to speak, and we are satisfied that no one did pretend so to speak, except he was in the interest of the Pennsylvania Company, from whom all the opposition comes. We are satisfied that the very least that the friends of the Free Railroad bill ought to consent to—and this only as the alternative for nothing at all—is ten thousand dollars a mile, with ten per cent. paid up, and the right to issue bonds to the amount of the stock subscription, with the usual ten per cent paid. We advise no compromise—we are opposed to any—but if there must be one, this is the very least that should be thought of.

UNTIMELY LAMENTATIONS.

THE HON. THADDEUS STEVENS is said to be in bitter lamentation on account of the latest and no doubt the final defeat of impeachment as a party measure. The country has many reasons for being grateful to Mr. STEVENS for his courageousness and manifold services in the work of reconstruction; but no considerable body of the people, certainly not among the Republicans, agree in denouncing as treacherous to principle or unwise in policy, the decision against pursuing impeachment. We believe Mr. STEVENS, and all others who agree with him, make a mistake in pushing forward from one extreme measure to another, as the only cure for our political ills. As we interpret public opinion, there exists no such wish or tendency, but rather a distrust of the wisdom of such a treatment of the questions of great public concern as Mr. STEVENS is so much disposed to adopt. Great progress has been made in principles; and in the nature of things time is required for trial and solidification. An occasional pause, besides being a natural demand, is a sure means of gaining strength for future effort and attaining ultimate success. To resist this natural demand is never wise, and it would be in no aspect of the present case. Pausing does not necessarily mean faltering; but new vigor, rather, for a fresh start. If the people manifest a desire for a leadership and a policy marked for more moderation than Mr. STEVENS is wont to show, he should not be surprised. That such a desire is strong and general, he himself must be persuaded, and no one who discerns well the laws and the motives which relate to human action will be disposed to quarrel with the fact, but feel himself instructed by the "signs of the times." We might refer Mr. STEVENS to the great confidence reposed in Gen. GRANT, whereby virtually he has become the Presidential nominee of the Republican party, and remind him that this is on account of his moderation and firmness of character—a something which convinces the country that with Gen. GRANT at the head of the Government there will be steadiness and good sense, without extremes of any kind. The country pants for repose, and it is for this reason there has been this general turning to General GRANT. The decision to pursue no further, under present circumstances, the impeachment project, was the recognition of this feeling; and Mr. STEVENS would strengthen himself and increase his usefulness, were he also to recognize what, to most of others, is so clear and instructive. And this disrelish of extremes—this desire for moderation and practical action—embraces not only the question of restoration, but in a particular sense the financial situation of the country. Congress would do well to throw as much vigor as is possible into its treatment of the question. That perfect wisdom will be attained, or that anything lastingly beneficial can be reached in a day, no one supposes. That there exists in Congress an anxiety and a disposition corresponding to the feeling prevailing among the people, is fully evident; and it is on this fact that we may safely build strong hopes.

ITALY AND AMERICA

By the Atlantic Cable of yesterday mention was made of a great dinner given at Florence in honor of Admiral FARRAGUT. At the banquet, something having been said regarding the alliance between Italy and America, a former Secretary of Marine Affairs said "a country found by Columbus, baptized by Vespucci, and celebrated by Botta, was entirely natural."

Every schoolboy knows that COLUMBUS was an Italian of Genoa, and AMERIGO VESPUCCI is almost as well known to have been a native of the same country, born in Florence. America ought to have been called Columbia after its discoverer. Geographers, however, who lived sometime after the great discoverer's death, were led to give the name of VESPUCCI to the continent which they inferred from his charts and voyages that he had first visited. Not many years ago a person who claimed to be a descendant of the Florentine navigator, petitioned Congress for a large sum of money in recognition of her ancestors merits and services. Some readers may not be acquainted with the name of BOTTA, who is said to have "celebrated" America. He was a native of Piedmont, who wrote a history of the American Revolution in very choice Italian. Living in Paris and in daily intercourse with LAFAYETTE, he was urged to undertake the work. Several Frenchmen who had served in America lent him books, pamphlets, maps and also aided him with oral communications, and the large libraries of Paris were at his service. His history was published at Paris about 1809, and was soon reprinted in Italy, where it has since gone through many editions, and has done much in promotion of the cause of freedom. Some of the statements received by the author from French officers who had served under Washington, contained information at once valuable and new to those who knew that portion of our history only from book's. BOTTA'S history is marred by the speeches which, in imitation of the ancients, are ascribed to the principal characters. It used to be much read in this country in a translation by Mr. OTIS, of Boston.

Twenty-Second Congressional District.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

As you have permitted the friends of one gentleman to bring his name forward in connection with the Republican nominations in this district, I wish to occupy your columns briefly to say that the friends of Col. Wm. Phillips are pressing his claims for the Congressional nomination in the Twenty-Second District with great earnestness, and every day adds to the number of his friends. Certain parties have intimated that the Colonel is not a candidate, but allow me to assure you that such is not the fact. He is in the hands of his friends, and they expect to give him the nomination. I need hardly say to your readers, especially to the thousands residing in this Congressional district, that a better man to succeed General Moorhead in the National Legislature could not well be found. That he does not *seek* the nomination, and that the leading men of the party are *seeking* him, are facts greatly to his credit. That he is eminently qualified to represent this working community, in all that pertains to their interests and prosperity, will be readily admitted by all who are familiar with his character as a business man. He is not, it is true, of that class known as "talkers." But he is a most industrious, indefatigable and successful "worker." He has been trained to business, and possesses that degree of prudence, foresight and energy which is necessary to success in every under. taking. He does not deal in fine spun theories, but handles facts in the most masterly manner. He is largely possessed of that rare quality *common sense*, and he has no superior in the accomplishment of results. He never permits any enterprise, in which he may be concerned, to lag or languish on his hands, but labors to bring everything he undertakes up to the standard of success. This trait in his character is so forcibly illustrated in his career as Director and President of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, that all men will readily award him due credit in this regard. As a Republican he has been a steadfast, consistent and zealous, and stands high in the estimation of the party. With an ample fortune, of which he is himself the architect, he can *afford* to go to Congress, and when he accepts the trust and assumes the responsibilities of the office, he will bend all the energies of his energetic nature to carry out the wishes of his constituents. He is the choice of thousands to day, and unless he shall positively decline to run, he will be nominated and triumphantly elected.

WILKINS.

THE Boston *Advertiser* refers, in connection with the Board of Trade Convention, to the credit which the West has for "a large part of the current, unsound views on the questions of currency and finance." In the Convention the West had a large majority, "and had an especially good opportunity to make itself felt," but its action was at once moderate and sound. The *Advertiser* says:

As one tangible result of this convention, it is certain that the commercial men of the two sections will thoroughly work together, and their intelligent co-operation with financiers will be willingly rendered. Through their influence it will be well to take notice that they will ally themselves in support of just and correct principles of currency and finance.

THE *Missouri Democrat*, a paper of influence, and which has opposed General Grant's nomination, now favors it. It says: "We no longer are told that his name *will* bring to our standard those whose accession were weakness. General Grant is being placed, as events unfold, in such a position as to command the hearty support of those who fight for principles alone. His nomination is now urged on the ground that he represents, more truly than any other possible candidate, the Radical element of the Republican party."

THE shad fisheries of Philadelphia are threatened with destruction by the petroleum and other refuse matter from the city running into the Schuylkill and Delaware rivers. The fish sold in that market, we are assured, had an offensive taste, which is attributed to this cause, and the City Councils have been petitioned to protect the fishermen. If this is not done the fisheries must be abandoned, say the Philadelphia papers.

THE banks in the East are holding a large amount of bank currency, which they find it difficult to fully employ. According to a Washington dispatch, the amount of currency in the Treasury has been increased $3,000,000 since February 1; should this tendency toward an increase in the Treasury balance be continued, it is not likely that the Treasury may find it necessary to sell gold or bonds.

HENRY CLAY DEAN, of dirty shirt memory, is to be joined on the stump in New Hampshire by C. C. Burr, of dirty mouth fame. They are well mated, and two greater political prostitutes exist nowhere. They speak for the Democracy—of course.

IT is understood that our authorities are making rapid progress in getting its claims against those Confederate agents abroad who disbursed funds sent them from Richmond during the war into the proper shape for presentation before the foreign courts. In France some of these claims have already been argued, and property amounting to some seven millions have been attached. The Government holds that these persons sending public moneys abroad were subjects of the United States, and that they could convey no title with the ships or other public property of the Confederacy sold. The amount of the claims against McRae has been approximately ascertained to be twelve millions. In addition it has been proved that he sold to various parties some twenty-six ships, the present owners of which are known, and it is understood that the proper proceedings to recover them will soon be instituted.

THE advocates of the President have great difficulty in getting what they want out of the letters of Messrs. Browning and Seward. The former tells the same story as General Grant, but more in detail, and the Secretary of State says that "General Grant did not authorize, nor can I say that he admitted" the points which the President represents him as distinctly confessing. All the time, too, Mr. Seward seems to write with a half-suppressed ridicule which shows plainly enough that the astute old Secretary thought his principal was making a mess of it.

The ladies of Cork presented Mr. Train, at his second lecture, with souvenirs and an address, "to mark how deeply enshrined in the hearts of the Cork women are the names of the martyrs for Irish nationality." A deputation of ladies also waited on Mr. Train at his hotel with a testimonial designated as "specially suitable to the locality and the hour." This (brought in on a salver) was a big specimen of the ordinary Cork pudding of boiled sheep's blood, seasoned with herbs.

IT is said that the New York and Brooklyn bridge project has ended in smoke. The people demanded one, but the capitalists hung back.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

Speech of Hon. Daniel J. Morrell, of Pennsylvania, delivered in the House of Representatives, January 25th, 1868.

The House on the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union—

Mr. MORRELL said:

MR. CHAIRMAN: The financial condition of the country is not unlike its military condition during the first years of the late war. There is now, as there was then, urgent need for action; but it is impossible to take a single step without endless debate, and the men of theory seem to be masters of the situation. The history of the late eventful years justifies some disrespect for precedent and very slight regard for prophecy. We revolutionized the art of war, and we must do as much in finance. The work, great as it is, demands neither scholarship nor genius, but qualities which are as useful in the conduct of public affairs—practical sense, earnestness, and above all conscientiousness. Such common qualities in their best development have the force of genius, and in new circumstances they inspire originality.

Our revolution is half completed, for old things have passed away, and it remains to make all things new. We see exhibited in the Southern States the disasters resulting from an effort to return to an old order of industry, which made their working men chattels and enslaved the labor of the whole country; and we have suffered from an administration of national finance which, if it had any policy, sought to restore the *statu quo ante bellum* by what is called a return to specie payments. I take it to be the part of common sense to recognize accomplished facts, and it appears to me quite as easy to re-enslave the negro as to reinstate the planting interest or revive the monetary system displaced by the war. To go back is clearly impossible. We must accept the situation, honestly appreciating all its obligations and embarrassments, and out of new circumstances we must carve a new path by which we may advance to order and security. That the present condition of the country is perilous all must admit; but the way to safety possibly lies close beside us. We may be surprised to find how plain and easy it is, and the greatest help may be derived from seeming obstacles. If we will only act, advance, anything, everything, is possible. Men of theory who opposed the voyage of Columbus, drew their strongest arguments from the known spherical form of the earth—he might sail down on one side, they said, but how could he sail up on the other? After he set sail he never encountered this difficulty.

Every day it passes without an announcement of some definite policy aiming at an early resumption of specie payments, is fraught with danger to our national honor. From the enunciation and discussion of a multiplicity of financial theories, one dominant question has at last shaped itself, and it is narrowing mighty opposing forces for a conflict, the issue of which no man can anticipate. It is the question whether the financial indebtedness of the country shall be paid with what all the world recognizes as money, or with that which has the character of money imposed upon it by the mere authority of law. Shall the Government inforce its option to prematurely redeem its bonds in an irredeemable currency, or shall it provide for their payment at maturity in coin?

It has been asserted and denied that the various laws authorizing the creation of different forms of debt bind the Government to their payment in specie. It has been asserted and denied that whatever doubt may be in the law must be set at rest by the representations of the authorized agents of the Government made while negotiating the loans. On the one side it is alleged that it is of right the imperative duty to pay the bond-holders in the same sort of money which they loaned to the Government. On the other, this proposal is denounced as a gross breach of faith and as repudiation in disguise. Men of reputed statesmanship and conspicuous patriotism give to each side the weight of their abilities and the sanction of their presence. Amid the multitude of obscure questions are thrust into the controversy, so that the understanding of plain people is darkened and the popular conscience in danger of serious perversion. I believe that there are many men of this class who have not a sense of mere fractional responsibility for the honor or shame of their Government, and who will never approve the policy of quasi repudiation. I think they will give little weight to a nice construction of the law or the contract if it shall not escape to foreign countries, but shall surely find its way again in sufficient quantities to the public Treasury. During six years of suspension, the Treasury reports show that we have paid away to foreign countries in excess of receipts, nearly three hundred million of dollars in precious metals, or coin, an amount about equal to the total annual production throughout the world. Considering this in connection with our immense export of other domestic products and interest bearing evidences of debt, it is plain that our trade with foreign countries is absorbing all the commodities we can export, including gold, and practically settling against us, to secure which we are placing a foreign mortgage upon our own labor and that of future generations. While this State of things continues we cannot effect resumption of specie payments, and it is very doubtful if the Treasury will be able to procure the $150,000,000 of gold annually which will be required to pay the interest of the debt after all outstanding obligations are funded in six per cents. To obtain this from customs, the only source accessible under present laws, we must import foreign merchandise at present rates of duty to the amount of about three hundred and seventy-five million dollars, an excess over the large average importations of the ten years prior to 1860 of $80,000,000, or an average of ten dollars per capita for the whole population of the country estimated at thirty-six and a half millions.

Experience has demonstrated that the effort to take more than eight dollars per capita in foreign commodities results in disaster and the loss of the capacity either to purchase abroad or produce at home. Besides, under this system we must constantly be getting worse off instead of better, for, allowing for undervaluations, the country would be incurring a debt of $100 to be paid in gold abroad for every thirty-three dollars that would accrue to the Treasury. Here is the dilemma, I think, plainly and fairly stated, and I invite his consideration by those who clamor for immediate return to specie payments. We can never obtain the power to use gold as currency by consuming foreign commodities. It is throwing the shad to catch a sprat. Seeing in that way for gold to pay interest we are rapidly and surely changing the character of the principal of our debt. It was a debt due from the government of the people to the people, onerous, it is true, but the creditor had part of the burden and the debtor had part of the benefit, and beyond the first loss which it represents nothing of value was withdrawn from circulation. It is now fast becoming a debt due by the government and the people to foreign nations, representing a loss in which there is no honor, and demanding payment which admits of no evasion and from which there will be no profit. It was a memorial of the precious things which a self-sacrificing people cast into the furnace of patriotic war. It is assuming the likeness of dishonored obligations of luxurious and fraudulent insolvency.

Sir, we must suspend the payment of gold abroad before we can resume at home. We must stop the ebb of the precious metals and make the tide flow to our own shores; we must substitute economy for wastefulness, home-spun and home-made for foreign manufactures; in short, in our commercial relations with other countries we must cease to be a debtor nation.

The effort to put the balance of trade in our favor by curtailing our imports will involve some loss of duties to the Treasury within the country, out of its resulting gains. will be able in some way to make good.

In only two years of the ten prior to 1866 would duties upon imports, at existing rates, have approximated the sum of $150,000,000. I need not say that one of these years precipitated the disasters of 1857, and the other prepared similar calamity, which was in a measure lost sight of in the patriotic passions kindled by the breaking out of the civil war. At the present rate of forty per cent. duty, the average imports of those ten years, involving two calamities, would have paid $122,000,000.

By reducing imports to this average, if we had no mistakes to repair, and if we could maintain the exports of our great staples at the high point reached in 1866, we might, upon the estimate of Mr. Secretary McCulloch, put the balance of trade slightly in our favor. But we know how greatly the export of cotton has fallen off, and the Secretary's estimate of the balance against us in the trade of 1866 is certainly too low by $100,000,000. I have carefully examined the Treasury reports, and also the estimates of business men upon our financial operations with foreign countries, which leave no trace in the custom house, and making the most moderate and favorable calculation, I conclude that our foreign trade of 1866, after absorbing $82,000,000 gold, left upon us a debt of not less than $200,000,000, which was settled by transferring $280,000,000 in bonds to foreign countries. I know that this estimate will be regarded by many as too small, though double that of the Secretary; but I desire not to be regarded as an alarmist, and I would encourage the country by holding forth the possibility of salvation through an act of honest public virtue, rather than a question of time. As yet the mat ter is within our control, and we may choose whether we will renounce extravagance, economize our means, and provide for our wants by the work of our own hands, or persist in the course we are now pursuing and set at the mercy of the necessity will dictate harder terms to us. If we will voluntarily impose such duties upon imports as will effect their reduction to the extent that others of the list must be forced upon us, domestic industry will flow over the whole list of dutiable imports until equilibrium is restored, with corresponding reduction whenever the tide shall turn the other way. Or let the Treasury record the daily rate of exchange, and whenever it rules for thirty days as above $4 per pound sterling, add ten per cent. to custom duties, of which the Secretary of the Treasury shall give notice, with like additions after every period of thirty days until exchange is at par or in our favor. I offer this suggestion merely as one of decision over fifty of production—or one hundred, if we may have so large a divisor. Our debt must be paid from the surplus earnings of our men in industry. We must buy less and produce more; we must work harder and more skillfully; we must cultivate and mine and manufacture; old industries must be increased and new ones introduced. We may be awkward about something at first, but in the end we shall do it quicker and better than any Englishman or Frenchman or German that lives beyond the seas.

In the prosperity of the industry of the country all financial questions will find their ultimate solution; but without our commitment to a sound financial policy we shall never commit ourselves to the economies which will stimulate industry and make national independence possible. It was for the purpose of placing the country committed to a policy that I proposed a bill (H. R. No. 75) to provide for a reserve of gold in the Treasury and in the national banks.

If it be true that the Treasury must soon be unable to meet the demands for gold interest, then resumption upon its present store would be wickedness or idiocy. It would transfer gratuitously to private coffers millions which must at once be bought back at a premium. Any honest and business like plan which may be proposed will receive some support from legislation, and if this bill becomes a law and it is determined that a certain amount of gold will insure resumption, a way will be found to get the money. I would not prolong the unnecessary hour the curse of a depreciated currency. Now that the war which necessitated the depreciation of the currency is over, it is a shame to the country that its credit is degraded, and the more humiliating because it is needless. Any private individual having proportionally such means as the United States has, who would allow his paper to be depreciated from thirty to fifty per cent. would be regarded as a dolt by men of business. The desire of honest and prudent citizens is for the resumption of specie payments; but they do not wish to see it attempted without due preparation or under the risk of probable failure. It was and is my desire in suggesting the accumulation of a certain amount of gold in the Treasury, to secure the adoption of a plan which would give ample notice and prepare the way in such fashion that the country may advance step by step, not rapidly but surely; so establishing itself at every step that recession will be impossible. This brings me in conflict with those who will use no means, brook no delays, and who demand immediate resumption without regard to consequences.

Probably $1,000,000,000 is less than the amount of interest-bearing indebtedness of the Government and people of the United States held by foreigners. A large portion of this would be returned for redemption instantly upon the appreciation of the currency to gold value. The Englishman who yesterday bought a thousand-dollar bond for $750, in gold, would send back his bond for reconversion and demand the gold. He would not wait an hour, for fear that the experiment of resumption would prove a failure, and he would be justified in so believing while the balance of trade remained against us. If the ability of the Treasury to continue to pay gold was doubted, everybody would want gold; but I would so assure its ability to pay gold that not to do so would want it. Prepare the way so that all the world can see and note the gradual and certain means to this end, and everything will help us to reach it. The present rate of interest of our bonds would tend to centralize the very gradual increase of their exchangeable gold value from day to day, and owing to this gradual increase of value they would be more sought after as a permanent investment, and they would be at or above par abroad before we touched the point of resumption. At home the effect would be similar. The currency would gradually rise to a gold level, and all business interests would adapt themselves to the new order of things without panic or any derangement of industry. It is an easy macadamized road, leading upward and forward, wide enough to accommodate the appliances and accumulations of enterprise and labor. It is an advance to specie payments, while what is called a return to specie payments is a Bull Run route, leaving arms, accoutrements and baggage in the hands of the enemy.

One hundred millions in gold in the Treasury is not enough to begin with; indeed, I doubt if any sum short of our entire indebtedness would be enough while the current of trade is sweeping it by millions from our shores. But if we commence to accumulate by turning the tide in our favor, and provide that it shall remain so, we may safely resume at any time. I would provide for the accumulation of $200,000,000 in gold as a means of bringing the balance of trade in our favor, as well as an evidence that it is so.

If we will confine our imports of merchandise below the value of our exports we will secure national solvency, insure the convertibility of our currency at all times into coin at par, and, allowing the volume of the currency to be regulated by demands of business, an abundance of money would make a ready home market for Government securities at a low rate of interest. I risk nothing in predicting that our whole national indebtedness could be converted as rapidly as it can be called in into a long four per cent. loan. The Treasury expedient of selling specie has had just the opposite effect from what it was intended and expected to produce. It raised the price of gold, for the reason that it stimulated importers and foreign agents to order goods. Increased importations overreached the Secretary. Bad in policy, it was worse in principle, and deserves to be stigmatized as speculation in national disgrace. It is amazing that such operations should be reported with official complacency, for it is as if a business man should publish in his annual balance sheet as a part of his profits, the money he has made by buying in his own paper at a large discount.

The Secretary and his friends deem it essentially necessary that the price of all commodities should be reduced, and confidently assume that the only means of effecting a reduction of prices is to reduce the volume of the currency, for the alleged reason that the amount of money in the country is at all times an exact measure of all values. Nothing which has been philosophically disproved, and which may be discredited by the most superficial observation.

In times of great financial embarrassment, when the currency was reduced to the lowest points, as in the years from 1839 to 1845, much of the business of the country was done without the use of money. The farmer traded his eggs and butter for tea and sugar, and exchanged his heavier crops of grain, &c., for what he needed that he could not produce, and thus the transfer of crops and the purchase of supplies was made in many instances without the actual payment of a single dollar in what is termed money. There have been times within the last ten years when many of the largest manufacturing establishments of the country were compelled to pay their workmen in traffic or suspended operations. Indeed, I am informed that such is now the condition of affairs in some of the iron and mining districts of Pennsylvania and in the far West—the order on the store for supplies taking the place of money. Yet who will contend that there is no value in this traffic because no money is used to measure it? Money cannot be the exact measure of values, otherwise there would be no value where there was no money. Money is but one of the means of making exchanges, and its abundance or scarcity only affects values is the proportion of its own solvency and the facilities it affords as a stimulant to the production, transportation and consumption of commodities. Bread and meat were lower priced in the third year of the war than in the year before the war, though they were floating upon a rising tide of irredeemable currency; and they are as high now as they were in 1865, notwithstanding the very considerable reduction of the currency and its wider distribution by the extension of the Southern States.

Taking the last six years it is impossible to demonstrate by comparison that the average cost of the necessaries of life has been determined by the amount of money in circulation; and such comparison suggests the possibility of getting back to old prices, if that be desirable, without disturbing the machinery by which exchanges are now made.

I believe it to be a fact that increase of the volume of the currency has had of itself but an imperceptible effect upon prices, and the philosophy of this may be very simply stated. When the money is promptly absorbed by additions of currency are rapidly absorbed by industries, and increased production tends to equalize values. The additional millions, if spent at home, are a spur to industry, and though there may be two purchasers for a certain commodity where before there was but one, or though the purchaser may be enabled his consumption, the producer has also enlarged his powers and more than doubled his capacity of production, or there are two producers where there was but one before. Under a sound home-trade policy, expanding the currency can produce no permanent effect in enhancing prices until it passes beyond the point where it may be overtaken by expanding productive industry. That we have never yet reached this point may easily be demonstrated.

Want of faith in the Government, threats of foreign interference, and relative and absolute scarcity were the principal causes of the great fluctuations in prices during the war. The first two causes conspired to raise the price of gold, which spurns the image and superscription of imperiled nationality, and which was desired either for commerce with foreign countries or as a refuge in the day when our American gold-bug, the money monger, should be no more. To the extent that those desires interfered between buyer and seller, and to the extent that the fears out of which they sprung could be influenced from day to day, the prices of all commodities were influenced, yet not nearly so much as has been imagined. The great cause of increase of prices was relative or absolute scarcity. The constant and imperative demand for articles of prime necessity for the use of the armies of the United States greatly stimulated the industry of the country, and it could have been supplied had it been regular. But the consumption of war is necessarily variable, and the irregularity of unexpected demands have the effect of disturbing the markets and all contributing industries. The wants of the armies were supplied through a few agencies, and required enormous concentrations of food and material at a few places within limited periods of time. The men composing the armies would in peace supply their needs by means of innumerable agencies at a multitude of places without haste or disturbance. Even the withdrawal of men from enlistment, but the method of supplying them and the waste and destruction of war caused a relative scarcity. Added to this there was an absolute scarcity of some articles of prime necessity. I do not concede that any part of the expansion in the price of commodities was directly and necessarily caused by the expansion of the currency, and I maintain that if during a like period of expansion domestic industry should receive from law the protection accidentally afforded it by war, prices would not rise, but would steadily decline under the influence of the active competition of increased production.

Popular theory is at fault with regard to the effects of expansion; but its worst fallacy lies in the assumption that the effects of contraction and expansion are inversely and uniformly proportional. Contraction is immediate and far-reaching effect, widely different, however, from the expectations of its advocates. An invalid might gain in weight a pound a day for a limited time, and the increase would be both a cause and effect of health; but a man might not suffer an equivalent loss would entail the loss of something more than a proportionate amount of strength—it would result in death. As everything concurs to neutralize expansion within certain vital limits, so everything becomes the ally of contraction and increases its effect. The mere rumor of it is potent for disaster. It is contended that a reduction of the volume of the currency would cause only a proportional shrinkage of current values. I cannot believe this. It is supposed that this shrinkage would be uniform and equable. Most certainly it would not be. We are told that it is the road to specie payments. I believe it to be a no-thoroughfare, a *cul-de-sac*, flanked by sheriff's officers and closed in by the poorhouse.

We have been told how much easier it would be to pay taxes if we had but half the amount of money we have. Let us suppose that such result from this reduction to agriculture, manufactures, labor and trade. We have been lectured to "restore the currency to its natural volume," whatever that may be, and assured that "when the excessive currency is withdrawn, wages will return to their natural rate." I, for one, would like to know whether the natural volume of the currency is thirty dollars per capita, as in England, or twenty-five dollars, as in England, or $12 50 as in the United States. I would also like to know whether the natural rate of wages is thirty cents a day, as in Belgium, fifty cents a day, as in Great Britain, the $1 50 of Pennsylvania, or the eight cents a pound of bacon and pound of corn of the late so-called Southern Confederacy. But what will be the relation of the capitalist to this new order of things in which it will be easier to pay the large debt with little money than with a great deal, and in which everybody will save by the loss of a large portion of the circulating medium of the country? The first effect of anticipated or actual scarcity of money is to embarrass the operations of trade, reduce consumption, and hamper or suspend productive industry. Whatever is most readily convertible into money suffers least, but upon the house and farm in which are stored the savings of industry, the storm falls with cumulative violence. The schemes of the improver come to nought and the horn of the money lender is exalted. Beneath the weight of his flen the roof tree falls. In such times labor ceases to be considered as a commodity, and the laborer is most to be pitied, for it is not a question with him whether he shall receive nominally less for his commodity, but whether he will find a purchaser at any price. His pretended friends would make him better off by reducing the value of his rights by a redundant currency; but when no longer befriended by the greenback he will make acquaintance with the non-exemption note, a form of contract which the devil had not the hardihood to propose to Doctor Faustus.

From the facts lying within the range of my daily observation I deny that expansion of the currency has made poor men poorer. While it was in progress I have seen incumbrances paid off, a multitude of small holdings acquired, and comfortable homes of workingmen established and adorned. It has been the friend of industry, and, coupled with the accidental protection of the premium on gold, has done much to mitigate the hardships and evils of the war. I do not speak from theory but from facts within my own knowledge; and I could give names and times and values and particular instances from a history which does not disclose one single reverse. Further remembering while rearing and paying for a home, not a few, but a large number of workingmen spared enough of their earnings to send abroad to Wales or England or Ireland or Germany the money to bring into the country some relative, a skilled workman, unable himself to save the cost of emigration from his scanty wages. The stream of thrifty and intelligent men thus poured upon our shores kept in motion the wheels of manufacturing labor and was largely instrumental in sustaining the financial and military powers of the Government.

During the period of which I speak the Cambria Iron works expanded in size and nearly doubled their capacity, and at the same time sent nearly their whole force of sturdy laborers to bear arms into the ranks of the Union Army. I bear this testimony as a manufacturer from no exceptional phenomena, for I can confidently appeal to my brother iron workers for corroborating testimony. While this was the condition of the iron workers I ask what interest was oppressed and what poor man was made poorer? How was it in the rural districts? What effects did the currency expansion produce among farmers? Has the small proprietor fallen to the condition of tenant and laborer, or has the laborer generally risen to ownership? Have wages been better or worse compared with the cost of living? Have mortgages been paid off, or have they accumulated? What are the facts? If they will bear against the expansion of the currency why are they not collected and published? I know how severely the draft bore upon rural communities, and what it cost in men and money to fill their quotas; but notwithstanding this I deny that during the period of expansion their poor became poorer, either positively or relatively; for accumulated wealth was constantly losing its proportional power, and all productive industry was enjoying the benefits of protection.

I doubt not the financial history of the country will show that heretofore excessive increase of paper currency has been the forerunner of business disasters and popular distress. But it was not, therefore, their cause. From my observation in business I was ready to believe what an able statistician has lately demonstrated, namely, that "bank expansion has heretofore been a direct consequence of increased importations," his tabular statement and comparison extending from 1815 to 1860, showing over issues of notes regularly following excessive imports, and culminating in bank suspension and prostration of business. Of course it was not the currency that did the mischief. The country was doubling its consumption of foreign products, and the banks were extending their credits to pay for and diffuse them. The foundation of the bank currency narrowed as the superstructure enlarged; for gold or its equivalent was necessarily sent abroad to pay for foreign goods which destroyed the home market for home industry. The monetarians falsely blame our business troubles in the past upon the expansions and fluctuations of paper money. Let them charge the mischief to the domination of foreign commerce, and to the unsound basis of currency and credit, and it will not assume risks without largely increased compensation, which labor must pay, and which will be paid in so much less than a share of the laborer. In England and on the Continent, money once safely united with labor in productive industry is seldom withdrawn. The projector has, and his widow carries on the business. His sons in the army and navy and their sons follow them. The style of some firms has not changed for centuries.

In those countries Government is the ally of industry, and provides that capital, if it will have profits, shall have absolute safety, shall find it only in three per cent. investments. It is owing to this policy that their laborers are enabled to sustain vast military establishments, a costly aristocracy and monarchy, and pay the interest upon enormous public debts. We may well adopt it, not for the benefit of a ruling class, for we have none, nor to maintain armies which we do not need, but for the benefit of the whole people. Should our Government continue to be loaned with the money which will soon be the worst country in the world for laboring men, and it would be so now were it not for the vast bodies of public lands open to free settlement. The national banking system gives opportunity to effect this change in form, to which the banks will not object, for upon its adoption all the complaints of their opponents will be silenced.

The proposition to retire the national bank currency and substitute greenbacks has been urged as a measure of economy; but instead of doing this I would at once authorize new organizations of banks to such an extent as to give them $200,000,000 more of notes for circulation. This, with the greenbacks in existence, will make the currency amount to nearly nine hundred million, approaching but not equaling the per capita circulation in England.

This increase can be so apportioned as to remedy the present most unjust discrimination against the West and the South, now nearly destitute of bank currency. The capital and the volume of circulating medium will not be increased to that extent, because the greenbacks will be largely held as a reserve and for purposes of redemption. When resumption is effected the banks will be safe in relying upon the banking privilege without limitation, as it would then be regulated by the demands of business; and being free and open to competition like other occupations it would be subject to the same laws. I am confident that no more banks would be organized and no more notes would be put in circulation than could find proper and profitable employment. The requirements of economy can be met by making the taxes upon the banks equivalent to three per interest upon their banks deposited in the Treasury, if that is deemed advisable; but I feel assured it will not be advisable to burden them in this way, as much of their excessive profits will disappear with the premium on gold, and the remainder will disappear if a uniform maximum rate of five per cent. interest is established for the benefit of the people. Besides, they must in the end perform a most important part in the work of resumption. The increase of the circulating notes to the amount of $500,000,000 would require them to lodge with the Treasurer, to secure circulation, not less than $400,000,000 of bonds, bearing $25,500,000 of interest. If the banks are required to retain this gold in their vaults as part of their reserve, it will have an immense effect in helping us to specie payments and a greater effect in maintaining them. To illustrate this, assume that the Treasury can resume in two years with a sufficient fund; the banks will have accumulated $75,000,000, and the banks being required to pay their notes in coin, and the Treasury being required to pay its notes in coin, the banks and the Treasury can mutually draw upon each other and thus sustain each other. Without the banks the gold paid out by the Treasury would be thrown, as it were, into the sea, and would only be fished out by custom house officers in the shape of duties on imports; but with the banks the accumulated interest upon one-fourth of the debt cannot escape, and will be available for resumption.

There is one danger incident to the greenback currency, which would be presently fatal to immediate r[illegible]sumption, for the reason that it would make customs payable in Treasury notes. Let the Treasury resume to-morrow, as has been proposed, and the stock of coin it holds may be rapidly absorbed by the interest account, redemptions, and ordinary expenses. But still payable in coin, would be really paid in greenbacks; for the Treasury must furnish the coin, which would be simply drawn out and then returned without the gain of a dollar, there being no way in which greenbacks redeemed could be reissued. The money available for lawful payments of debts would be thus reduced unless the gold paid out took the place of circulating notes. Would it do so? I think it would not.

The President estimates, no doubt from official data, that in addition to $111,000,000 of coin in the Treasury there are $40,000,000 in circulation on the Pacific coast and a few millions in the national banks—in all about one **hundred and sixty millions.** He further takes the estimated amount of coin in the country in 1849, and balancing reports of productions, coinage and importations against exports since that date, he finds $300,000,000 not accounted for in exportations, and assumes that it is in the pockets of the people. His Excellency has not considered the enormous consumption of the precious metals in the arts during a period of eight years, which, if taken into account, would reduce his balance very considerably. The President's estimate is strengthened by that of a distinguished Senator who has a well-deserved reputation for accuracy, yet they alike rest in good part upon certain data, and their conclusions cannot be considered as reliable.

The conclusion of the banks and the Treasury there are $300,000,000 of coin in the country? Who has it? Where is it kept? What do the owners do with it? It may be possible that we must produce it and save it before we can have a sufficient basis for resumption. I think it can be provided in the way I have suggested; that is, if there is a broad and stable basis of confidence and business prosperity.

The Daily Commercial

STATE ITEMS.

Prof. George Comfort, of Allegheny College, in consequence of the inability of the college to pay his salary, has been allowed leave of absence for one year.

David Robinson, Esq., has sold his ore bank farm, containing two hundred and fifty acres, situate near Hollidaysburg, to Messrs. Dysart, Lloyd and London, for $24,000.

The West Chester *Record* says that the citizens of Waynesburg will urge the present Legislature to erect a new county, to be composed of parts of Berks, Lancaster and Chester, with Waynesburg for the county seat.

Messrs. George Shaller & Son, proprietors of Mount Penn Furnace, near Reading, have uncovered a huge bed of hematite iron ore on the farm of Reuben Mall, near the village of Sinking Spring, in Spring township, some four miles from Reading. The shaft sunk has already passed through a solid body of ore twenty-six feet deep. It is a most valuable discovery.

A Democratic Justice of the Peace in Clinton township, Clarion county, has been granting divorces for the past year or two. This is somewhat of an improvement on the law.

The act declaring Lycoming county to be an additional judicial district has passed both branches of the Legislature, and now only awaits the Governor's signature to become a law.

It is rumored the Schuylkill river is about to be surveyed by a Board of Surveyors from Philadelphia, with a view to determine the practicability of steamboat navigation as far as Reading.

Mrs. Palmer, of Potters Mills, Center county, while gathering kindling in her wood house recently, was instantly killed, by the roof falling in, breaking her neck and arm.

Many of the hotels built in Pithole during her palmy days have been pulled down and removed. The Bonta House, built at an expense of $80,000, was recently sold for $500.

Capt. I. S. Cantwell died at Kittanning, after a lingering illness, on Sunday last. He was a well known lawyer, and was possessed of rare abilities. His remains were taken to Blairsville for interment.

The Meadville *Republican* notices the decease of Samuel Wheeler, of Bloomfield township, on the 31st ult., in the 79th year of his age. On the 2d inst., Mr. John Hamilton died, in the 71st year of his age. He was one of the first settlers of Bloomfield township, and has always lived near Oil Creek Lake. When Eastern Crawford was a wilderness he came with his father, and together they erected the first grist mill built in this township. In those days roads were mere paths. They had to pack from distant points upon horses all they had to eat, drink or wear.

The Hanover, York county, *Spectator* says that a strange and fatal disease has made its appearance among the cattle in the country, and that numerous farmers have lost some of their valuable cows. One farmer named Shue, residing in West Manheim township, has lost no less than six valuable cows within the past two weeks; another, named Bollinger, residing in Oxford township, three; and a gentleman in Jackson township, at the last accounts had lost three, with the remainder of the herd, some twenty in number, suffering with the disease, for which there appears to be no remedy. Considerable alarm prevails lest it may prove to be the much dreaded Rinderpest.

On Wednesday evening, two more outrages were attempted on defenseless young women in the streets of Harrisburg. One was knocked down and seriously injured, but her screams frightened her assailant and he fled. The other was fortunately at her father's door when she was assailed, and her outcry brought him to her rescue. Both rascals escaped. A vigilance committee should take this matter in hand, if the Democratic city officials will do nothing.

At a meeting in the Meadville Catholic church, held on Friday evening of last week, conducted by one of the Missionary Fathers, about a hundred members of the church took the temperance pledge. Thirty took it for life; others for ten years. We understand that the signing of the pledge is preliminary to the formation of a Catholic Temperance Society in that city.

An interesting case, from the Court of Chester county, was decided by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, a few days since. Dr. Thompson purchased the medical practice of Dr. McClurg, at West Grove, Chester county, but afterwards Dr. McClurg again commenced practice at that place. Dr. Thompson entered suit against him, and asked for an injunction to restrain McClurg from practicing at West Grove. This injunction was granted by the Court of Chester county, from which decision the defendant appealed to the Supreme Court. This tribunal affirms the decision of the Court below, and Dr. McClurg is therefore restrained from practicing as a physician at West Grove. The point decided is an important one.

The Titusville Councils have passed an ordinance pledging the city to provide suitable buildings for the new county of Petroleum, free of charge to the said new county, provided the Legislature creates the new county, and the county seat be located at Titusville. There is little hope of the new county being created, the Senate having refused to pass a bill for that purpose.

The Erie *Dispatch* is now published by an incorporated company, chartered by the Legislature. The *Dispatch* says: "Its capital stock is $60 000, all of which is held by members of the firm who are directly engaged in operating the establishment. The individual members of the company consist of B. F. H. Lynn, President; Avro Goff, Treasurer; W. P. Atkinson, Secretary, and the affairs of the establishment will be conducted as heretofore, except that we hope to secure a great amount of efficiency by a proper division among the members of the company." The establishment, in addition to the news department, embraces one of the most complete job printing offices in the State, an excellent bindery, an engraving and stereotype department, and large stationery store.

The Mercer County Wool Growers' Association, on Tuesday last, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Seth Hoagland; Vice President, James Denison; Secretary, S. H. Miller; Treasurer, A. Robinson; Directors, S. North, John W. McCullough and Robert McKee. The Association adjourned to meet at the call of the President, early in May.

Governor Geary has issued his proclamation offering a reward of two thousand dollars for the discovery and conviction of the murderer or murderers of John Casey, one of the most important witnesses before the committee on the contested election case of Robison, Republican, against Shughart, Democrat, from the Twenty-first Senatorial District. It seems that the committee were in Clearfield county, and Casey testified in favor of Robison, and against some of the illegal voting. Soon after he was waylaid, and so cruelly beaten that he died in a few days after. Three persons were arrested, but were released on Tuesday, on a writ of habeas corpus. The principals, however, is supposed to be still at large, and is perhaps in Clearfield county.

The Benninghoff Robbery.

The latest chapter in reference to the Benninghoff robbery is furnished by the Titusville *Herald*, as follows: "Mr. Allan Pinkerton, the celebrated Chicago detective, has tendered the services of his 'police bureau' for the investigation of the Benninghoff robbery, upon the condition that Benninghoff shall defray the traveling expenses of the detective whom he will send for that purpose, and his expenses while here. We do not learn that the offer has been accepted. The story published a week ago, concerning the arrest of two men at Memphis, on suspicion, appears to have been entirely correct, notwithstanding its contradiction. The detective in this instance was Ezra Van Nyce, an omnibus driver at Westfield, and we are reliably informed that a niece of Mr. John Benninghoff has returned with Van Nyce to Memphis, for the purpose of identifying the parties under arrest. On Thursday three men were arrested at Townville by the officers from Meadville, and taken to that city for examination, upon a charge of being concerned in the robbery, but on arriving there were discharged without examination. One of this party, Mr. M. L. Corry, proposes to bring a suit for damages, as we are informed. It is a singular fact, and one that has excited considerable comment, that while the robbers were engaged in plundering Mr. Benninghoff, one of them addressed various members of the family in German. He called the hostler by name, and directed him to go to the stable and 'harness up *Pete*,' designating the animal which he preferred. Mr. Benninghoff's niece is said to have recognized this man's voice, and it would seem eminently proper that before any more unusual parties are arrested, an opportunity should be offered for verifying the suspicions of Mr. Benninghoff's niece. Who is the man with the German-silver voice?"

The *American Artisan* gives the following recipe for making liquid glue. It says: Crack up the glue and put it in a bottle; add to it common whisky, shake up, cork tight, and in three or four days it can be used. It requires no heating, will keep for almost any length of time, and is at all times ready for use, except in the coldest of weather, when it will need warming. The bottle must be kept tight, so that the whisky will not evaporate. A common cork should not be used; it will become clogged. Use a tin stopper, covering the neck of the bottle, and fitting as closely as possible.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY instantly relieves pain, and never fails to cure Neuralgia, Nervous Headache and pains in the head or face.

☞ TRY THE PATENT LAUNDRY BLUEING BAG.—A perfectly pure soluble Indigo Blue. Superior to all others in economy and convenience. Each Bag in a neat Box. Price 10 and 20 cents. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, and the Plymouth Color Company, 106 and 108 Fulton street, New York. 7f

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—Facts for the Million.—By a recent enactment of the French government, these medicines are admitted free of duty into all ports of France. They are extensively employed in all the public and military hospitals throughout the Empire. The Emperor has granted his appreciation of their virtues in an autograph letter to Dr. Holloway. During the late Campaign in Italy, large quantities were used for the wounded at Brescia and Montebello. Sold by all Druggists.

NOTICES.

☞ TENIANS, IRISHMEN, AND others friendly to the continued existence of Irish Nationality, are invited to attend a Public Meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the Opera House, Union Hall, Fifth and Smithfield streets. The following eloquent Speakers will address the meeting:

Vice President JAMES GIBBONS, F. B.,
Colonel P. H. WALSH, F. H.
Circles will attend without further notice.
E. DONNELLY, M. D., District Center.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. W. CO., {
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, {
Pittsburgh, Pa., February 17, 1868.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stock and Bondholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the Office of said Company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the THIRD WEDNESDAY (18th) OF MARCH, A. D., 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Stock and Bond Transfer Books of the Company, at their office in the city of Pittsburgh and at the Transfer Agency in the city of New York, will be closed on the 24 day of March, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 19th day of March thereafter.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secy.

COALMEN'S TRUST COMPANY, {
Pittsburgh, February 10, 1868. {

☞ THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, February 24, 1868, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M.

E. J. ROBERTS, Cashier.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH & STEUBENVILLE R. R. CO., {
February 10, 1868.

☞ A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad Company will be held on THURSDAY, February 20, 1868, at No. 80 Fourth street, between the hours of 10 and 11½ o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a President and twelve Directors.

S. F. VON BONNHORST, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY R. R. CO., {
Pittsburgh, February 1, 1868.

☞ STOCKHOLDERS' ANNUAL MEETING.—The Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, will be held at the Office of the Company, corner of Canal and Pike streets, Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, February 25, 1868, to elect a Board of Managers for the ensuing year and transact such other business as may be presented.

WM PHILLIPS, President.

AUCTION SALES.

A. LEGGATE, 159 Federal street, Allegheny.

HOUSES AND LOTS AT AUCTION.

The following described properties will be sold on the respective premises on WEDNESDAY, February 19, viz:

AT 10 O'CLOCK—The HOUSE AND LOT, 83 Taylor Avenue, Second Ward, Allegheny, opposite head of Rosa's street. The Lot is 40x99 feet. The House is Brick, two story, Six Rooms, well finished and comfortable. Stable and Carriage House. Very pleasant residence.

AT 11 O'CLOCK—The HOUSE AND LOT, 241 Sandusky street, Third Ward, Allegheny, above the Commons. Lot 20x60. House Frame, two story, Four Rooms; a plain comfortable Dwelling.

AT 2 O'CLOCK—The HOUSE AND LOT, 53 Chestnut street, Allegheny. Lot 26x55. House Brick, three story Ten Rooms; Gas, Hot and Cold Water, front stories; a good business location with Dwelling attached.

Also, AT 3 O'CLOCK—The VACANT PROPERTY, corner Chestnut street and Western Pennsylvania Railroad, consisting of Five Lots, each 23x55. The facilities afforded by the Railroad and Chestnut street being a business thoroughfare, renders this property very desirable for business sites. For terms, &c., apply to

A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer,
159 Federal street, Allegheny.

FINE FRENCH AND AMERICAN CLOCKS, BRONZE FIGURES, WATCHES, SHOW CASE, &c., at Auction

On MONDAY EVENING, February 17th, at 7½ o'clock, at the Opera House Saleroom rooms, 56 and 60 Fifth street, will be sold a consignment of superior French and American Clocks, in Gilt and Bronze, of beautiful designs and various styles of workmanship, comprising representations of War, Music, Amazon, Grecian Bend, Cupid, &c. Also, Plain Black and Gilt Clocks. Lot Bronze Figures, silver and Nickel Watches, Gilt Show Cases, medium sized Plate Glass Silver Mounted Show Case. Lot Pocket Cutlery, &c. Sale positive.

PALMER & PHILLIPS, Auctioneers,
Opera House Auction Rooms, No. 60 Fifth street.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE—SPLENDID MANSION AND GROUNDS,—On TUESDAY, February 25th, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., will be sold at Auction, by order of Orphans' Court, an Outlot on the Eastern border of the Borough of Beaver, containing about TEN ACRES. About one-half is a beautiful grove, the residue well improved and planted with Apple and Peach Trees, and a variety of small fruits and Strawberry vines. Improvements comprise a fine two-story BRICK MANSION HOUSE, with four Rooms on each floor, excepting the Kitchen, with Wash House and Coal House. A good Well and Cistern and large Barn.

The location is one of the most picturesque and beautiful in Beaver county, commanding a fine view of the Ohio and Beaver rivers, and of the several R. R. lines that center near their confluence. It is also extremely eligible with reference to Schools, Churches, Railroad Stations, &c., &c. Probably no place now in the market combines so many conveniences and attractions suited to a gentleman that desires for his residence a spot at the same time secluded from the noise and din of business and quickly and easily accessible from Pittsburgh. This property was the homestead of Charles Stone, Esq., late of Beaver. Terms, which will be made known at time sale. Persons visiting this Estate will be attended to and all questions answered by Captain D. H. STONE, Executor of the Estate of Charles Stone, residing on adjoining lot.

STOCK SALES.

CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK, &c.—Will be added to former lists to be sold THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, 18th, at 7½ o'clock, on second floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street:

25 shares Citizens' National Bank;
16 shares Keystone Savings Bank;
20 shares Pennsylvania Insurance, full paid;
300 shares Triumph Oil Co.

A. McILWAINE, Auct.

VALUABLE STOCKS AND BONDS, 80 SHARES JONES & FLORY, &c.—FRIDAY EVENING, February 18th, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold, on second Floor of Commercial Sales-rooms, 106 Smithfield street,

80 shares Jones's Ferry Co.;
30 shares Third National Bank;
30 shares Exchange National Bank;
45 shares Second National Bank;
20 shares Keystone Savings Bank;
20 shares Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Co.;
50 shares Allegheny Insurance Co.
$2,000 First Mortgage, 7 per cent. Bonds, Lawrence Railroad Co.
$5,000 Allegheny County Compromise Bonds.

A. McILWAINE, Auct.

CITIZENS' PASSENGER RAILWAY.—TUESDAY EVENING, February 18, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold on second Floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street,

20 shares Citizens's Passenger Railway Co.

A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

J. S. BONNET.....J. JAMIESON.

J. S BONNET & CO.,
DEALERS IN
REAL ESTATE, BONDS, MORTGAGES, STOCKS, &c.

Special attention paid to Renting and Collecting of Rents. Office, No. 67 FOURTH STREET, Jones' Buildings, Room 3, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.,
STOCK AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS
AND AUCTIONEERS,

Are prepared to sell at Auction, Stocks, Bonds and all kinds of Securities, Real Estate, Household Furniture, &c., either on the premises or at the Board of Trade Room. Particular attention paid as heretofore to the sale of Real Estate at Private Sale. Sales of Real Estate in the country attended to.

Office, 66 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PROPOSALS.

BUILDING PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS will be received by the BIRMINGHAM GAS COMPANY for

EXCAVATING A TANK,

For a Gas Holder, the excavation to be about 90 feet in diameter by 34 feet in depth.

Also, for LAYING A STONE WALL around the sides of said Tank, three feet in width at the bottom by two feet at the top and twenty-four feet in height. Said wall to be built of good, large sized stone, and thoroughly filled in with mortar.

Further proposals are desired for furnishing about 180,000 BRICK, and Laying a Wall and Floor within the above named stone wall.

The best quality of hard brick will be required, and they must be carefully laid in cement the latter to be furnished by the Gas Company. The entire work subject at all times to the inspection and approval of the Gas Company, who also reserve the right to refuse all bids received.

Proposals should be sent to the office of the Company, in Birmingham, where the lot to be excavated will be shown, and further information given.

Bids will be received until the 1st of MARCH.

D. ROBINSON, Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

IN THE NAME AND BY THE AUTHORITY

OF THE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,

JOHN W. GEARY, Governor.

A PROCLAMATION.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD

For the arrest of the

MURDERERS OF JOHN CASEY.

(L. S.)

WHEREAS, The Senate and House of Representatives have enacted the following Preamble and Joint Resolutions, viz: "Joint resolution relative to the death of John Casey:"

"WHEREAS, During the hearing in the evidence in the case of JOHN ROBISON versus SAMUEL T. SHUGART, one of the sitting members of the Senate from the Twenty-first Senatorial District, a certain JOHN CASEY was examined as a witness on behalf of the said John K. Robison the contestant and the said Casey after his examination was waylaid in the county of Clearfield and cruelly beaten and abused so that he has since died from injuries received in said beating: therefore,

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Governor be and he is hereby authorized and required to offer a reward of

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS

For such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who committed the said offense, and that the Treasurer of the Commonwealth be authorized and required to pay the said sum out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated." Approved the thirteenth day of February A. D. 1868.

AND WHEREAS, The reputation of the Government, the peace and security of its citizens, and the obligations of justice and humanity require that the perpetrators of this infamous crime should be brought to speedy and condign punishment.

NOW THEREFORE, I, JOHN W. GEARY, Governor of the said Commonwealth, in compliance with the said Joint Resolution and by virtue of the power and authority vested in me, do issue this my Proclamation, hereby offering a reward of TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS to any person or persons who shall apprehend and secure for trial the murderer or murderers of the said JOHN CASEY, to be paid upon the conviction of the criminal or criminals, and I hereby call on all officers of justice and good citizens everywhere to be vigilant and unremitting in their efforts for the apprehension of the said murderer or murderers to the end that the outraged laws may be vindicated.

Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the State at Harrisburg, this fourteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Commonwealth the ninety-second.

JOHN W. GEARY.

By the Governor,
E. JORDAN, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

WM. HENDERSON.....LESSEE.
M. W. CANNING.....MANAGER.
T. B. HANN.....STAGE MANAGER.

THIRD AND POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.

MONDAY EVENING, February 17, 1868, and every Evening and Saturday Afternoon, the great sensation of the age, which has been witnessed during the past two weeks by upwards of 20,000 persons, the gorgeous dramatic spectacle by Chas. M. Barras, Esq., entitled the

BLACK CROOK.

The Premiere Danseuse Signora TERESA ANTONINO and Miss KATE PENOYER, together with Eight Coryphees and Thirty Auxiliary Ladies, in entire new Dances this week. Sig. Ody's PARISIENNE BALLET will present, first time here, the celebrated MIRROR DANCE, under the direction of the renowned Maestro, HENRI ST. ODY. Saturday, February 22d, last grand Black Crook Matinee.

POPULAR LECTURES

ON THE

Laws of Life, Health, Strength & Beauty,

BY A. O'LEARY, M. D.,

Commencing MONDAY EVENING, February 24, AT LAFAYETTE HALL.

Introductory Lecture, seats free. The Lectures will be very extensively illustrated with French Manikins, Models, Pathological Specimens, Skeletons of human beings at different ages, well formed and deformed, and of the Gorilla, &c.; an immense variety of Portraits and Pictures, rare and curious specimens, &c., recently brought over by the Doctor from Europe, where he collected them regardless of expense expressly for this purpose.

W. H. MARTIN,
Agent and Manager.

MERCANTILE

LIBRARY LECTURES.

Dr. Edward S. Youmans,

RECENTLY OF YALE COLLEGE, WILL LECTURE AT

Academy of Music,

ON

Thursday Evening, February 20.

SUBJECT:

"CHEMISTRY OF THE SUNBEAM."

ADMISSION—50 CENTS.

Doors open at 7. Lecture at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets may be procured at the Library Rooms any time previous to the Lecture.

MASONIC HALL.

Eleven Nights Only,

COMMENCING

TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 18.

LOGRENIA, the Royal Conjurer,

With his Famous Troupe of

Trained Birds,
Learned White Mice, and
Performing Russian Cats.

ONE HUNDRED

VALUABLE AND USEFUL PRESENTS

Will be Distributed to the Audience at the close of each Entertainment.

Grand Matinee on SATURDAY, for the accommodation of Ladies and Children. Every child to receive a Present.

Prices of Admission—Single Tickets, 25 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents; Family Circle, admitting six persons, $1; Children's Tickets, for Matinee, 15 cents.

Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 8.

C. P. SHERMAN, Manager.
GEO. FRAISEE, Ass't. Agent.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Grand Operatic Cantata,

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 18, 1868,

Will be performed Mr. George F. Root's celebrated Operatic Cantata, entitled

THE HAYMAKERS,

Under the direction of Misses ERNEST and JONES. The most popular Amateur Musical Talent of Pittsburgh will be on hand in their confidence. It is for Sale of Seats at C. C. Mellor's, No. 81 Wood st.

☞ The PIANO used on this occasion is one of the famous

SQUARE GRAND STEINWAYS,

And from the establishment of

H. KLEBER & BRO.,
80 Wood street.

PROF. COWPER'S

FASHIONABLE
DANCING ACADEMY,

At his New Assembly Rooms, 51 Fifth street, opposite the Old Theatre. New Classes now forming on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Ladies' Masters' and Misses' Class 3 P. M. Gentlemen's Class at 8 o'clock P. M. PROF. COWPER can be seen daily at the Academy, or at St. Charles Hotel, where circulars can be obtained. Hall to let to Select Parties.

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKERAY.

63 DIAMOND ALLEY, OR 66 VIRGIN ALLEY

Merchants and others wishing large or small show Bills Posted in conspicuous places in the City, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" Office. I reply in the largest and best boarding houses in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Wood Street, corner of Second.

A. BRADLEY, President.
W. VANKIRK, Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

Capital, . $400,000.

Collections made on all points in the United States on most Favorable terms.

Particular attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Government Bonds.

Interest Allowed on Time Deposits, Correspondence Solicited.

DIRECTORS:

JOHN DUNLAP,	A. BRADLEY,
C. B. PECK,	W. VANKIRK,
S. B. McELROY,	WM. M. FABER,
SAM'L M. KIER,	WM. F. McKEE,
JOHN C. BISHER,	J. V. McDONALD,
d	JOHN F. DRAVO.

ALLEGHENY TRUST COMPANY
A BANK OF
Discount and Deposit,
No. 67 Diamond, Allegheny, Pa.

DISCOUNTS EVERY TUESDAY EVENING.

Bank open Daily (except Sundays) from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Six Per Cent. Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

OFFICERS:

JOSEPH MYERS, President.
W. A. REED, Cashier.
WILLIAM HAMILTON, Assis't Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

JOSEPH MYERS,	J. STOKRATH,
ROBERT LEA,	JAMES PARKER,
W. M. HERRON,	J. H. ELTON,
JOS. McNAUGHER,	A. SHOLES,
JAMES McBRIER.	

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Hart, Caughey & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

CORNER THIRD AND WOOD STREETS

PITTSBURGH, PA.

(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.,)

Dealers in EXCHANGE, COIN, COUPONS, &c. Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of GOVERNMENT BONDS, SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NOTICE.

WM. METCALF, formerly of CHAS. KNAP NEPHEWS, is a member of our Firm, to date from January 1st, 1868, SAM'L DUFF retiring. Style of firm name as before.

MILLER, BARR & PARKIN.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between G. R. JOHNSON, HENRY McCOY and MARTIN SATLER under the firm name of JOHNSON, SATLER & CO., was dissolved on the 29th day of January, 1868, by the retirement of MARTIN SATLER from said firm having been sold to G. H. SATLER. The remaining partners and G. H. SATLER will continue to carry on the business of the late firm in all its several branches, as

ENGINE BUILDERS AND MACHINISTS,

Under the name and style of JOHNSON, SATLER & McCOY.

HENRY McCOY,
GEO. H. SATLER,
G. R. JOHNSON.

February 11, 1868.

BANKRUPTCY.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, W. D. OF PENNA., {
Pittsburgh, February 14, 1868. {

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT on the 14th day of February, A. D., 1868, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the

ESTATE OF WILLIAM DIGBY, JR.,

of the Borough of Mount Washington, in the County of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition, that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 93 Diamond street, in the city of Pittsburgh, before SAMUEL HARPER, Register, on the 9TH DAY OF MARCH, A. D., 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY,
U. S. Marshal, Messenger.

AND WHEREAS, The reputation of the Government, the peace and security of its citizens, and the obligations of justice and humanity require that the perpetrators of this infamous crime should be brought to speedy and condign punishment.

NOW THEREFORE, I, JOHN W. GEARY, Governor of the said Commonwealth, in compliance with the said Joint Resolution and by virtue of the power and authority vested in me, do issue this my Proclamation, hereby offering a reward of TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS to any person or persons who shall apprehend and secure for trial the murderer or murderers of the said JOHN CASEY, to be paid upon the conviction of the criminal or criminals, and I hereby call on all officers of justice and good citizens everywhere to be vigilant and unremitting in their efforts for the apprehension of the said murderer or murderers to the end that the outraged laws may be vindicated.

Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the State at Harrisburg, this fourteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Commonwealth the ninety-second.

JOHN W. GEARY.

By the Governor,
E. JORDAN, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

EDUCATIONAL.

KENWOOD
BOARDING SCHOOL,
FOR BOYS.

For Catalogues, address

tthstf REV. J. P. TAYLOR, New Brighton, Pa

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED ADMINISTRATRIX of the estate of ROBERT LOVE, late of Shaler township, deceased, all parties having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them to me for payment, and all indebted to said estate will make payment immediately.

SUSANNA LOVE, Admx.
Shaler Township.

MACCONNELL & CO.,
Attorneys for Estate, 93 Diamond st.

PRODUCE IN STORE AND ARRIVING.

5,000 bushels Chopped Corn and Oats, 2000 bushels Sifted Corn Meal, 3,000 pounds Prime Oats, 2,000 bushels Ear Corn, 1,000 bushels Shelled Corn, 100 barrels Family Flour, 100 barrels Rye Flour, 200 bushels Clover Seed, 200 bushels Prime Timothy Seed. With full supply of Goods in Store and for sale by

H. RIDDLE,
No. 183 Liberty street.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS,

BATES & BELL.

FRESH STOCK,

BATES & BELL.

STANDARD MAKES,

BATES & BELL,

21 Fifth Street.

M'ELROY,
DICKSON,
& CO.,
DRY GOODS
JOBBERS.
NO. 54 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

NEW ARRIVAL

AT THE

NEW WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS HOUSE

OF

DUNCAN & HUGUS,

53 and 55 WOOD STREET.

A FULL LINE OF

CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS,
WATERPROOF CLOAKINGS,
LADIES' SACKINGS,
CANTON FLANNELS,
RED, YELLOW AND WHITE FLANNELS,
BLANKETS.

ALL MAKES OF

BARRED COUNTRY FLANNELS,
BROWN AND BLEACHED SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS.
TICKINGS,
PRINTS,
DRESS GOODS,
COTTON BATTING,
NOTIONS, &c.

W. C. DUNCAN,
D. HUGUS.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

TABLE LINENS,
TOWELINGS,
LINEN SHEETING,
MARSEILLES QUILTS,
LACE CURTAINS.

FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES BY

White, Orr & Co.,

25 FIFTH STREET.

MILLINERY GOODS.

STRAW GOODS, &c.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

BONNETS, HATS,
RIBBONS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
FLOWERS, &c.,

OF THE LATEST FALL STYLES, NOW OPEN.

PRICES LARGELY REDUCED.

R. H. PALMER,
WOOD STREET.

A NEW YEARS' LESSON.

With the beginning of every new year mankind are prone to look ahead into the future in anticipation of greater successes in life, and the enjoyment of its pleasures and blessings. But how frequently are all these laudable hopes and aspirations suddenly and unexpectedly dashed to the earth. Disease is the principal barrier which opposes men and clogs the operations of their vital organization, when they least expect it. To guard against this success, therefore, a duty with every man, especially with those upon whom others are dependent for its exercise comforts of life, and to do it effectually we cannot take a surer and safer plan than to begin at once to purify our blood. If the seeds of disease which course through our veins are totally eradicated, and our blood is kept pure, we may rely upon enjoying lengthened days. With pure blood, a healthy stomach, and vigorous constitution, we can baffle disease in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred; but great care should be taken in the important work for us. No medicine ever introduced to the American public has proved to be so invincible as

Mishler's Celebrated Herb Bitters.

This medicine possesses astonishing virtues, which have elicited the unanimous praise and the warmest commendation of the people of the country. It is taken as a tonic and pleasant to the taste, and its effects are almost immediate in giving tone to the system. These Bitters may be taken by old and young, and can be had at all respectable Druggists. But be sure to ask for MISHLER'S BITTERS, and not take any other kind.

Branch House, 26 Market St., Pittsburgh.

FAHNESTOCK & HOLTON,
MANAGERS.

7ths

SECOND LIST, 1868.—APPLICATIONS TO SELL LIQUORS, filed in the Clerk's Office, for month of February, 1868.

PITTSBURGH.

Charles P. Mugale, tavern, 1st ward;
John G. Miller, tavern 1st ward;
Charles Wagner, tavern, 1st ward;
Wm. Clinton, tavern, 1st ward;
Peter Wibsert, tavern, 1st ward;
Matthew Kelly, tavern, 1st ward;
Fred. Ranig, tavern, 1st ward;
Joseph Schmidt, tavern, 1st ward;
A. Torrence, other goods, 1st ward;
John Nuland, tavern, 2d ward;
George Seichwender, tavern, 5th ward;
Albert Hirsch, other goods, 7th ward;
C. Johnson, tavern, 9th ward;
J. L. Johnston, tavern, 9th ward;
Thomas Kellhacker, tavern, 9th ward;
Lewis Rosenbaum, bowling house, 9th ward;
S. C. Taylor, tavern, 10th ward;
Wm. Holtzheimer, cellar, house, 10th ward.

ALLEGHENY.

Dietsch & Thomas, tavern, 6th ward;
Charles Otten, other goods, 6th ward.

BOROUGHS.

James Mullin, tavern, Duquesne.

TOWNSHIPS.

M. Shireman, tavern, Collins;
F. C. Barker, tavern, Liberty;
Peter Spellman, tavern, Mifflin;
Asa Bennett, tavern, Oakland;
Wm. Young, tavern, Lower St. Clair;
Ed. Burns, bowling house, Lower St. Clair;
Ed. Blunden, tavern, Union.

The License Board will sitton WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of February, 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for hearing the above applications.

JOHN G. BROWN, Clerk.

FRUIT AND
ORNAMENTAL TREES,
VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,

Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen, No. 112 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., opposite the Postoffice, are prepared to fill orders for Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Roses, Evergreens, &c., Vegetable and Flower Seed of best quality. Onion Sets, Early Goodrich, Harrison and other varieties of Seed Potatoes, Garden Implements and Greenhouse Plants. We will send by mail, which desiring, all of our Seeds in the amount of One Dollar or upwards, except Corn, Beans and Peas. Catalogues sent on application and all orders promptly attended to.

CARPETS.

FROM ENGLAND,

Per Steamers Russia and Iowa.

FIRST IMPORTATION

OF THE SEASON, OF

English Body Brussels,
English Tap. Brussels,
English Ex. Sup. Ingrains,
English Hemp Carpets,
English Velvet
Rugs and Mats,
English Brussels
Rugs and Mats.

FINEST ASSORTMENT.
NEWEST PATTERNS,
LATEST STYLES

And Selling at the

LOWEST PRICES.

It is conceded by all that Prices have now reached the Lowest Point. It is therefore unnecessary to urge the advantage of selecting from this Immense Stock in its Freshness and before it is Broken.

OLIVER
M'CLINTOCK
& COMPANY,
23 FIFTH STREET.

SPRING SALES.

CARPETS

HAVE CERTAINLY REACHED

Bottom Prices.

McCALLUM BROS.,

Offer a Large Assortment of all kinds of CARPETS, &c., at a Reduction from previous Season's Prices, unparalleled since the close of the war.

Oil Cloths,

Of Every Grade, and decidedly the Largest Stock in any House in the City.

McCALLUM BROS.,
51 FIFTH STREET.

REDUCTION

IN

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

MATTINGS,

WINDOW SHADES, &c.,

AT

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.'S,
21 FIFTH STREET.

FURNISHING GOODS.

SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

SPECIAL IMPORTATION

OF REAL LACES.
OF REAL LACES,

JUST RECEIVED.

JUST RECEIVED.

This Lot for Elegance and Variety surpassing any previous importation.

BERTHAS,
BARBES,
COIFFURES,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
COLLARS, &c., &c.

PRICES REMARKABLY LOW.

☞ Ladies should not delay their selection till the stock becomes broken.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 FIFTH STREET.

DRUGGISTS.

HARRIS & EWING,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

COR. OF LIBERTY AND WAYNE STS.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AGENTS FOR J. SCHOONMAKER & SONS'

Strictly Pure White Lead,

ZINC PAINTS,

AND EVERY VARIETY OF

COLORS,

DRY AND GROUND IN OIL.

A general assortment of Goods suitable for Druggists, Physicians and Country Dealers.

W. J. McKNIGHT & BRO.,
DRUGGISTS, Brookville, Pa.,

Dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Patent Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Stationery, Books; also, Periodicals, Magazines, &c., &c.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully Compounded.

HATS AND CAPS.

FUR AND WOOL

HATS,

MENS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S,

ALL QUALITIES AND STYLES.

R. H. PALMER.
OD STREET.

AN IMPORT

MUNICIPAL RECORD,

Containing Proceedings of Meetings of Councils and the Ordinances Adopted—February 11, 1868.

Fourth Number Now Ready.

EVERY BUSINESS MAN

And Tax-payer should have a copy of this Record for future and convenient reference. Published in neat form for binding.

Subscriptions received at Counting Room of

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,

76 FIFTH STREET.

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

LECTURE IN NEW BRIGHTON.—Bishop Domenec will deliver a lecture, the subject of which will be his late visit to Rome, at St. Joseph's Church, New Brighton, on Thursday evening.

COMMISSION RECEIVED.—The Recorder, H. Snively, Esq., yesterday received the commission of Mr. W. J. Rankin, as Notary Public for Pittsburgh.

POSTOFFICE IN MT. WASHINGTON.—The Postmaster General has established a postoffice in Mt. Washington, an institution which has long been needed there. Mr. James McKain has been appointed Postmaster.

POPULAR LECTURES.—Dr. O'Leary will commence a series of lectures on the laws of life, health, strength and beauty, at Lafayette Hall, on Monday evening. These lectures are of a highly interesting character, and will deserve attention.

ANTI-CONSOLIDATION.—We understand that a committee of citizens of the towns lately consolidated with Pittsburgh left the city for Harrisburg last evening, for the purpose of endeavoring to have the consolidation act repealed.

THE COUNTY JAIL.—There are at present incarcerated in the county jail one hundred and thirty-nine prisoners—one hundred and fifteen males and twenty-four females. Of these, seventy-seven males and thirteen females are court prisoners, and thirty-eight males and eleven females are vagrants.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—The first of a course of lectures before the Allegheny Temperance League will be delivered this (Tuesday) evening in the Rev. Dr. Presley's Church, Diamond, by the Rev. J. W. Witherspoon. Subject: "How can the attention and interest of the masses be best secured, so as to promote the temperance reform?"

WALLS TO BE TORN DOWN.—The Mayor has given notice to the proper parties to have the walls of the Government warehouse at the corner of Penn and Wayne streets, which have been left standing ever since the building was burned, torn down immediately, as the lives of pedestrians are endangered as they are at present. The walls of Mr. Paulson's building, on Fourth street, burned over a week ago, are also to be speedily removed.

CELEBRATION BY THE ECONOMITES.—Saturday last being the anniversary of the foundation of the colony of Economy, the day was celebrated with the usual observance, and a general good time was had. Mr. Henrici addressed a meeting in the public hall, detailing personal recollections of the history of the colony. The day was particularly marked by a general exchange of presents and social greetings.

A SCUFFLE AND ITS RESULTS.—A man by the name of Jeremiah Scanlon got into a difficulty on Saturday afternoon with a man, while in the second story of McKay's liquor store, on Liberty street. The difficulty led to a scuffle, during which was that Scanlon was thrown from the head of the stairs to the first floor with such violence as to break his thigh. He was picked up and removed to Passavant's Hospital, where he now is.

Arrest of "Fashionable" Ladies—A Self-Sacrificing Prosecutor—No Difficulty about Bail.

Yesterday a man named George McKee appeared before Mayor Blackmore and made information to the effect that one Mrs. Bliss and her son kept and maintained a certain illegal house of ill-fame, and number of certain females, in the establishment at No.——, Wayne street, in the Fourth ward; that she had under her control several young ladies, who formed a part of the household, and that the place was disorderly, etc. His Honor, knowing how difficult a thing it is to get the proper testimony to establish charges of this kind, asked Mr. McKee, how he was going to make out the case, when he answered that he knew the character of the house from personal experience. It is not often that police magistrates come across such self-sacrificing prosecutors, and his information was taken at once. Officer Gumbert was dispatched with a warrant to No.——, and escorted Mrs. Bliss to the Mayor's office. Two other officers were sent to look after the "lady boarders," and found three of them at home. Two of these were arrested, and after being allowed to "fix up" were conveyed to the Mayor's office. The third lady was left in charge of the house, young Bliss, the son, being absent.

The case soon after came on for a hearing. After the information had been read, George McKee was called and sworn. He testified that he knew Mrs. Bliss kept an improper house; he knew it personally, and had several witnesses to prove it. He went to the house in September or October last, in company with two friends, and had ocular evidence of the character of the house. No other testimony was offered, but Mr. McKee said he could bring several witnesses to substantiate his case.

Mayor Blackmore asked Mrs. Bliss what defense she had to make, and she replied that she had nothing to say, except that she wanted to make a charge against McKee for attempting to break into her dwelling on Saturday night about midnight. The Mayor stated that he would attend to that case after this one was disposed of, but that he would have to hold her to bail in the sum of three hundred dollars for trial at Court. Mrs. Bliss stated that she would have no difficulty in getting bail, as she would deposit the money, which she presumed would be sufficient.

The young ladies, who, up to this time, had stood as disinterested spectators, were then informed that they would each have to enter bail in the same amount, as they were included in the information. They gave their names as Miss Mary Campbell and Miss Georgiana Roberts. Mrs. Bliss stated that the young ladies were "boarders" in her house, and that she would be responsible for them. She said, "I am worth about $12,000, and I suppose I can bail them." The Mayor stated that she would be a competent surety, if she was a freeholder. The third young woman, who was left in the house, was also inquired after, and Mrs. Bliss stated that she was a stranger in the house, having come there on Saturday last, and she did not know her full name. They called her "Sadie," however, and Sadie was inserted in the information, as was also the son Mrs. Bliss, having deposited the cash in her own case, and given bonds in three hundred dollars for each of the others, the whole party was allowed to retire to the quarters of "fashionable" quarters. The officers report that the establishment is elegantly furnished throughout, and has been conducted in such an orderly and quiet manner that persons residing in the immediate vicinity are totally ignorant of its character. The old lady owns the building, and is living in luxury from the proceeds of her infamy. Young men and young women are systematically debauched and ruined in this place, and its seeming respectability renders it doubly dangerous, as young men may be induced to visit a place like this who would hesitate to be seen in the viler dens of the city. There are several such houses houses here, and we regret to learn that they are on the increase. Mayor Blackmore and his police will subserve the interests of morality by engaging in a vigorous war upon these fashionable bagnios.

Route Agent on Pittsburgh and Erie Road.

We learn that Postmaster Randall has appointed Mr. Caughey, of Erie, route agent on the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad, in place of Wm. Sexton, removed. In common with all who have had business transactions with Mr. Sexton, we regret this change. Mr. Sexton has been employed in the service for a great number of years, and has enjoyed the esteem not only of the people but of his official superiors, for the promptitude and fidelity with which he discharged his duties. "My policy," however, has caused many good men to be removed, and Mr. Sexton's offense of loyalty to principle was such as he had to go. I learn that Mr. Caughey has himself as capable as he has been he will be popular indeed, but we cannot help regretting that so good and faithful an officer should be removed.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—There was a good audience present last night to witness the performance of the "Black Crook," although the weather was unfavorable. It will be performed again to-night.

MASONIC HALL.—The conjuror Logrenia, with his pet birds, mice and cats, will commence his entertainments in this city to-night, and Harry Tyndale, the accomplished agent, says it is the most attractive show ever introduced to the public. Judging from the recommendations of the eastern press, it is a very interesting exhibition.

THE RINK TO-NIGHT.—Manager Hervey announces that there is a magnificent new sheet of ice at the Rink, which will be good news to the patrons of this well managed institution. The popular skater, Callie Curtis, will appear every day during the week in his great "novice" act. Another masquerade is announced for Thursday evening, and judging from the success of these already given it will doubtless be a grand affair.

Police Intelligence.

Before Mayor Blackmore.

YOUTHFUL THIEVES.

Dr. E. S. Aborn, of Smithfield street, yesterday charged John Magee and made information against five boys, named James Daisey, William Lewis, James Hooper, John Fitzpatrick and John Brickley, for larceny. The Doctor alleges that the boys have been stealing various things from his office a large quantity of hand bills, valued in all at about $12,000, which they sold to parties on Second street for a trifling sum. The lads were all arrested except Brickley, and were remanded to the lock-up until this morning, when they will have a hearing.

STEALING AT THE FIRE.

Officer John Timmony preferred a charge of larceny against Wm. Ferguson, alleging that the defendant stole a coat, valued at twenty dollars, and a pair of gloves, valued at three dollars, during the fire at English's Publishing House, on Fourth street, on Sunday. The gloves belong to the property of a Mr. Dickinson. The accused was held to bail for a hearing.

LEAVING A BOARD BILL.

Mrs. Ann McIntyre, a boarding house keeper, lodged an information against Henry Wilson, for false pretenses. The prosecutrix alleges that the defendant ran a board bill of seventeen dollars at her house, when he removed his trunk and left, without settling. Wilson was arrested, when the case was amicably settled by his paying the board bill and the costs of the suit.

FIRE DOWN A FENCE.

John King and John Howley were before the Mayor on a charge of malicious mischief, preferred by Thomas Shaw. It appears that the defendants are charged with breaking down some fences in closing the property of the prosecutor, in the rear of Penn-sylvania avenue. The hearing developed the fact that the defendants had the privilege of crossing a vacant lot as a nigh cut for obtaining water from a neighboring lot. Some time between 9 and 10 P. M., Shaw, who nailed up the gate or passage way, and refused the privilege heretofore enjoyed. The defendants, considering that their rights had been abridged, became indignant, and, it is alleged, tore down the obstruction. Before the smith the accused were held to bail in the sum of three hundred dollars.

BURNING WINDOWS.

John H. Young was arrested on a charge of malicious mischief, preferred by Hugh Swearingen, of Fourth street. It appears that Young got a considerable amount of lighting whisky on board, and proceeded to demolish the windows in Mr. Swearingen's house, when the police interfered and conveyed him to the lock-up. He was fined twenty-five dollars and costs for disorderly conduct. The charge of malicious mischief was subsequently made against him, and he was held in three hundred dollars bail for trial.

ROWDYISM IN THE FIFTH WARD.

Three men named John McSheffery, Edward McShaffery and Daniel Ingerton, were before the Mayor, on a charge of raising a disturbance. It appears that on Sunday afternoon officer Byrne, on duty in the Fifth ward, noticed a party of loafers on one of the corners, and requested them to disperse. They refused in an insulting manner. The officer insisted and the men became abusive. At length officer Byrne attempted to arrest one of the party, when a rush was made for him and were proceeding to give him a beating with "handy billets." Assistance arrived before they had made much progress, and three of the disturbers—the defendants—were arrested and locked up. At the hearing yesterday they were fined twenty-five dollars and costs each.

[Before Mayor Drum, of Allegheny.]

RAID ON A GAMBLER'S DENS.

Officers Keegan, Brown and Shaffer, of the Allegheny police, made a descent on Sunday afternoon upon a house on Ohio street, near Main street, in the Fourth ward of that city, occupied by a Bohemian, where it was ascertained that gambling was permitted. The officers had no difficulty in effecting an entrance, and according to previous information, immediately proceeded to an upper room. Upon entering they found the room crowded with males and females, and at a table in the center of the apartment were seated four men playing cards, with small sums of money deposited as "corners." The visit of the police was the last thing unexpected, and the gamblers had recovered from their surprise the officers had "pulled in" the money and secured the cards. The players were then taken in custody, and conveyed to the lock-up, but the other inmates, with the "man of the house," suddenly decamped. Yesterday the parties arrested had a hearing before Mayor Drum, and were each fined four dollars and costs, upon payment of which they were discharged.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

FALSE PRETENSES.

Thomas Potts appeared yesterday before this Alderman and made an information against one Wm. French, charging him with assault and battery. The prosecutor is a carpet weaver, living at Springdale, in Pitt township, and it is alleged that the defendant defrauded him from a quantity of carpet, by representing that he had money coming to him from his employers, and that he would pay him in a short time, which was false. A warrant for the arrest of the accused has been issued.

THREATENED HIS LIFE.

George Applegate was arrested on a charge of surety of the peace, preferred by J. S. Johnson. The parties live in Temperanceville, and Applegate is accused of having threatened to take the life of Johnson. The accused was held to bail for trial at Court.

[Before Alderman Taylor.]

ASSAULT ON A BOY.

A lad named Thomas Lenhart yesterday lodged an information charging M. Kaufman, a barber in the Fifth ward, with assault and battery. The lad states that he and another boy are apprentices of Kaufman, and that on Saturday, the defendant wanted him (Lenhart) to do some job that he thought was the business of the other lad. Young Lenhart refused to do the job, whereupon Kaufman, it is alleged, attacked and beat him, hence the suit. The accused gave bail for a hearing.

Consumption Cured.

A LADY RESCUED FROM A PREMATURE GRAVE.

In the early part of last fall, my wife took a severe cold, which settled on her lungs, with a distressing cough, loss of strength and wasting away of flesh. Her case was pronounced galloping, or acute consumption. As a last resort, we applied to Dr. Aborn, of No. 134 Smithfield street, whose treatment has effected a perfect cure. ROBERT M. WESTCOTT.

Pittsburgh, February 14, 1868.

The Streets.

The drizzling rain of yesterday left the streets in a most horrible condition. The accumulations of the winter's filth were worked up into the nastiest kind of mud, and pedestrianism was as disagreeable as it could well be. We notice that the carts, drays, etc., have been nearly all removed from the public thoroughfares; the dry goods boxes and pea nut stands are disappearing, and in many parts of the city the ice and snow are being removed from the sidewalks. It is impossible, just now, to enforce the regulation requiring the pavements and gutters to be kept clean, owing to the accumulations of ice, but as soon as the weather will permit Mayor Blackmore intends, to have the ordinance enforced all over the city. If he does so, he will do what no other Chief Magistrate has done; and he will at the same time confer a great benefit upon the community. We can see no reason why the ordinance cannot be enforced, and we are not disposed to doubt that the Mayor will make his word good in this respect. If thy sidewalks and gutters were regularly cleaned, twice a week, as required by ordinance, we should never experience such a day as yesterday, when, to go out at all, was to wade through mud and filth several inches deep at almost every crossing. May Mayor Blackmore hasten the day of clean sidewalks and pure gutters!

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were placed in the hands of H. Snively, Esq., Recorder, February 18th 1868:

H. Burgwin to Frederick Tecth, March 1, 1866, lot in East Birmingham, 20 feet on Larkins alley near Meadow street, by 90 feet; with buildings.....$250

John White and Thomas Fenton to Robert and John Gast, December 28, 1867, lot in Duquesne borough, on the bank of the Allegheny river, bounded by A. Mellon, Esq., and Mrs. Hetty Cowan, 50 feet on the Brownsville turnpike.....

Augustus Wilkins to John Logan, July 12, 1867, two lots in Lower St. Clair township, 40x80 feet, on the Brownsville turnpike.....

Augustus Wilkins to John Logan, July 12, 1867, two lots in Lower St. Clair township, 40x80 feet, on the Brownsville turnpike.....

February 18, 1868, lot of ground in Wilkins township.....

Robert Barr to James McCrea, February 10, 1868, lot in Wilkinsburg, 66 feet on North street by 264 feet, with buildings.....

Joseph M. Gazzam to Albert Burnett, September 7, 1867, lot in Pitt township, 61 feet on Gazzam street by 81 feet.....

Samuel M. Collins to Father Abram Meagher, 2, lot in Versailles township, containing half an acre.....

Isabella McCloskey to James Callery, February 10, 1868, lot in Allegheny, 30 feet on Union avenue by 110 feet deep, with buildings.....

James Callery to Wm. Closkey, February 11, 1868, same lot.....

Herman Rohme to Louis Miller, February 18, 1868, lot No. 52 and 53 in the plan of Pittsburgh, front each of 22 feet, depth of 56 feet; also lots No. 11 and 12, in same plan, together 80 feet front by 100 feet deep, with buildings.....

Thomas J. Lewis to J. Michael Hart, September 2, 1863, lots 108 and 109 in Patterson's plan, Port Perry.....

J. S. Colwell to J. F. Colwell, December 30, 1862, cross lot on Sheffield street, Allegheny.....

Edward Pearson Adams, to Hugh Thompson, November 30, 1863, lot in Penn township, 3 acres, 3 roods, 32 perches, fronting on the P. R. R.....

T. S. Guy to James Telford, January 2, 1868, in Moon township, 14 acres, 1 rood, and 1 perch.....

Reform in the Telegraph Business Needed.

—It used to be supposed that communications by telegraph would be rapid and promptly delivered. That seems to be the natural idea of a telegraph or telegraphing business. Communications certainly pass with lightning speed from station to station; they cannot be retarded by indifferent companies or lazy officials in their transmission over the wires. But beyond that there is no telegraphic celerity, or express business-like manner. As far as our own experience goes—and we have no doubt the press and business men generally have the same experience—we might almost as well depend on the mail or express. Letters, latterly we have waited hours for replies to dispatches that ought not to have occupied more than half an hour in coming. We have to complain especially of the telegraph between this city and Washington. There is something wrong in the management. The dispatches are either not sent promptly, or are not delivered immediately. Has the telegraph business become a monopoly, and do the companies believe they can treat the press and the public as they please? If so, they had better not try the patience of their customers too much, as it is healthful, and it may not be long before rival telegraph companies may be started. Let the telegraph companies take this hint and improve their ways.

THE COURTS.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

The first case called was Samuel McLean, Jr., vs. Thomas Rowley. Action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff, (by consent of the parties,) for the sum of $590.

Michael N. Malone vs. William Culp, J. G. M'Candless and Charles G. Jeremy. Action to recover a balance alleged to be due for the construction of a "triumphal arch" over Pennsylvania Avenue, in the summer of 1866, in honor of the assembling of the Soldiers' Convention in this city. The case, after some testimony had been heard, was withdrawn for the purpose of allowing the parties to come to an amicable agreement.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

123 H. Ingersoll vs. D. Matter.

121 L. Fleisch vs. D. Matter, impleaded with

125 Wightman & Anderson vs. Allegheny Valley R. R. Co.

129 John Kerwin vs. Hilbrup, Jones & McQuaide.

3 J. B. Smead vs. F. P. Sable.

50 Samuel and Wm. Shaw vs. Dilson.

79 Elizabeth F. Denny vs. Ruffner, Rahew & Co.

98 John G. Hunt, use, vs. The Penna. Ins. Co., of Philadelphia.

Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

Nanz & Herschenrother vs. John Grady. *Note furies* on a mechanics lien. Verdict for plaintiff, $307.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

153. Smith & Gyde vs. Joseph P. Haigh.

136 Good & Fellschenh vs. Roder & Lang.

137. Robert Hare vs. Elizabeth Wilson.

121. L. Berkowitz vs. Straus & Cook.

75. Michael Krenbihl vs. Peter Aurin.

126. Pinkerton & Purvis vs. Wm. L. Gold & wife.

129. John Brown & wife vs. Michael Hoit & wife.

130. Wm. Rowan vs. Wm. Sharp.

125. Samuel Dodd vs. R. W. Pierce.

126. Wm. Rowan vs. A. L. Fahnestock & Co.

130. Gaby, Walter & wife vs. J. J. Campbell.

131. Felix Hagan vs. Robert C. M. Dilworth, impleaded with A. Arbogast & Co.

132. John H. Beltzhoover vs. Same.

Quarter Sessions—Judges Sterrett and Mellon.

The jury in the Hughes and Scahill arson case, which went out on Saturday morning last, and which had all Saturday and Sunday to consider their verdict, reported to come into Court immediately after the hour of meeting; but, contrary to all expectation, did not report during the entire day. They are still "disagreeing," and it is now likely that they will make a hung case of it. We have not learned how they stand. They will probably come into Court this morning.

The Argument List in the Common Pleas occupied the Court during the day, and will be resumed this morning. When disposed of, the Argument List in the Quarter Sessions and Orphans' Court will be taken up.

U. S. District Court—Judge M'Candless.

Peter Schlegel was arraigned on a charge of tampering with a witness in a case that had been empanneled, the case was continued until the next term.

The District Attorney entered a *nole pros.* in the case of R. B. & J. Park, indicted for carrying on business of rectifier without license.

The case of Peter Bryning, indicted for receiving beer unstamped, and for aiding in the removal of the same, A. Wilkinson, Esq., for jury found a verdict of not guilty, and defendant was discharged.

On motion of the United States Attorney, the libels against six gallons of whisky owned by Henry Balston, the stills, &c., in the distillery of Charles McClure, and two hundred and ten barrels of oil owned by John F. Smith, were dismissed.

The jurors were discharged from further attendance until Monday next.

At Braddock's Fields, This Day.

At 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises, Palmer & Phillips will sell at auction the desirable residence of C. S. Reed, Esq., on Railroad street, one acre lot, out building complete, and in excellent condition. Terms easy. Also, the lot 50 feet front on Washington street, having two nearly new frame houses, in good condition. Particulars in advertisements in auction columns. Take it A. M. train on Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, or 11:30 A. M. train on Pennsylvania Railroad. Return at 1:30 or 2:30 P. M. Parties desiring comfortable homes, easy of access to and from the city, should attend these sales.

REVENUE STAMPS, of all denominations, for sale at the stamp window of the Postoffice. 7th-if

"The Haymakers."

By the best amateur talent in Pittsburgh—at the Academy of music—to-night.

The Great Arabian Physician!

The Great Arabian Physician continues to attract crowds every day to his rooms. No. 202 Liberty street—private entrance on Garrison alley—by his astonishing performances in curing consumption, affections of the throat, liver, kidneys, urinary and genital organs. His treatment is mild and effectual, and has resulted in the permanent recovery of thousands who were considered hopeless cases until the Arabian Physician took them in his charge. He makes no charge for consultation and readily discovers the true cause complained in every patient. The afflicted should seek his aid without delay, for life without health is a bane. His rooms are conveniently located and his office hours are from ten A. M. till four P. M.

"The Haymakers."

Roots Grand Operatic Cantata at the Academy of Music—to-night

Mr. C. Tetedoux,

Will resume his lessons on Monday, February 17th, at the residence of Dr. D. Cowley, No. 208 Penn street 8M

It is All a Humbug.

This is always the hue and cry of those who will not take the trouble to season, to investigate and to test the truth of any new discovery in Philosophy and Science. I rely on nothing with certainty (being a matter-of-fact man) till practical experience proves its truth or falsity. I have had ample opportunity to test the virtues of Wolcott's PAIN PAINT and the great Catarrh Remedy on myself and in my family, therefore I, as an individual, without fear of successful contradiction, pronounce it one of the most wonderful wonders of the age to relieve those who suffer with pain. My motto is to prove all things and hold fast that which is good and true. This is my voluntary act, without fee or reward, and think it right that the public should know it.

DAVID H. SCHAFFER,

Geologist and Naturalist, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Church Organ for Sale.

The fine 13-stop Carhart & Needham Organ formerly in use at the First Methodist Church, Fifth street, is offered for sale very low. It is in perfect order and in use at the Second Methodist Church, Rebecca street, Allegheny, where it can be examined by those wishing to purchase. For particulars address

E. E. RINEHART, No. 12 Fourth street.

"The Haymakers"

Are coming. Will arrive to-night at the Academy of Music.

To Housekeepers.

The world moves—that's certain. The days of hand beating of carpets, searching for green swards, waiting for sunny days, &c., are all over, and housekeepers can now have their old carpets cleaned and made almost as good as new at small cost. Mr. G. L. M'Clintock is the sole proprietor of the only Steam Carpet Beating machine west of the mountains which has a patent for the "flexible whips," by which the carpet is thoroughly cleaned of dust, moths, or their larvæ. The carpet is put in the cage and just as it comes from the floor—no ripping apart required—and it comes back without one particle of shrinkage, and what is still better, as no water is used in the cleansing process, the colors are left as perfect as when new, save the the natural fading from wear. The work can be done in all weathers, without regard to showers or sunshine. In the eastern cities ten years' experience has reduced the business to a science, and full guarantee can be given of rendering entire satisfaction. Those who desire to have their carpets renovated had bettea do so early to avoid the rush which we confidently predict will be the case about moving time. Orders left at the family grocery of T. Bridgegan, 179 Liberty street, or addressed to P. O. Box 475, will meet with prompt attention, express wagon calling for and delivering carpets when cleaned. His prices for cleaning are as follows: Ocoa Matting, 5 cents per yard; Indgrain and Three-Ply, 10 cents per yard; Brussels, 12 cents per yard; Velvets, 15 cents per yard; Wilton and Axminster, 18 cents per yard.

Houses and Lots and Manufacturing Lots at Auction,

A. Leggate, auctioneer, will sell, on Wednesday, 19th inst., at three o'clock, the lot 60 by 100, corner of North Canal and Cherry streets, Fourth ward, Allegheny. For coal yard or factory purposes this lot is well situated, being alongside the railroad. For sales of houses and lots see A. Leggate's advertisement on second page.

Weed Sewing Machine is All the Go.

When a person is aware of possessing the article that has taken the front seat, or that is universally acknowledged to be the best, he has ground for satisfaction. Weed does not take fits when you want it to sew. Call and see it at R. H. Long's, No. 112 Grant street.

"The Haymakers."

In Costume—To-night at the Academy of Music.

New Style of Locomotive.

Yesterday afternoon we visited the Petrolia Machine Works, near Lake Erie, Ohio river, Allegheny, for the purpose of witnessing the trial of an improved locomotive, invented and patented by Mr. Robert L. Steen, of New Galilee, Beaver county, and designed to haul coal or other heavy loads over short and sharp railway. The locomotive was built by R. H. Lackey of the Petrolia Machine Works, and is to be taken to the Girard Iron Works, in Ohio, in two or three weeks, in order to be tested, at the request of Ex-Governor Todd and his associates, who own those extensive works.

The motive power of this locomotive consists of a constant draft on the four wheels (each being by itself a driving wheel) upon an idler, and engaging always the lever edge of the full radius of the wheel. By this simple principle the dead points are absolutely overcome—the power equally distributed and regularly dispensed, and the motion of the locomotive rendered steady and constant. In turning a curve the engineer prevents any strain by simply shifting a lever which increases the draft upon the wheel on either side, so that the wheels are enabled to measure their own distance on the track and come out all square at the end of the curve. One of the chief features of this locomotive, it will be seen, is that while it is light yet it has sufficient all the power that is ever needed on light or scantling roads, and its value cannot fail to be appreciated by the mining interest generally who have long needed precisely what Mr. Steed has now practically demonstrated by his invention, and we have no doubt that many others will soon be found in this vicinity. The cost is very much lower than the ordinary locomotive. It is equally powerful and durable, and requires only one man to run it and take care of it, and the speed may be regulated or varied from two to ten miles per hour without effecting the motion of the steam cylinders in the slightest degree. For heavy grades it will be found indispensible after a single trial. We heartily recommend it, and hope to see it introduced and generally introduced in this part of the country. It may be seen at the Petrolia Machine Works every day this week from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"The Haymakers."

Sale of tickets at C. C. Mellor's, No. 81 Wood street. No extra charge for reserved seats.

The Human Nose.

Polypus of the Nose; Nasal Catarrh; Ozena, Loss of Smell, etc. All Diseases of the Mucous Membrane of the Head and Throat Successfully Treated by Dr. ABORN, Physician and Surgeon for Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Head, Throat and the Organs of the Chest, Medical and Surgical Rooms No. 134 Smithfield street. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

THANKS to Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, we have been relieved from sleepless nights of painful watching with poor, suffering, teething children. It gives not only rest, but vigor and health to the child, while the mother is made cheerful and refreshed—softens the gums, cures wind colic and regulates the bowels.—*Christian Advocate.*

25 cents a bottle.

For sale and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

Having the *fac simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Eye, Ear, Throat and Lung Diseases,

And chronic Catarrh of the head, successfully treated by Dr. Aborn, 134 Smithfield street. Pamphlets to be had on receipt of fifty cents.

NERVOUS DISEASES, if not immediately attended to, quickly assume a *chronic* form, especially Neuralgia, Nerve-ache, and other painful nervous maladies, and no ordinary medicine can cure them. DR. TURNER'S TIC-DOULOUREUX, or UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL, is the *true antidote* for these complaints, as it rectifies the nerve-fluid. Apothecaries have it for sale. Expected to come into Court immediately after the hour of meeting; but, contrary to all expectation, did not report during the entire day. They are still "disagreeing," and it is now likely that they will make a hung case of it. We have not learned how they stand. They will probably come into Court this morning.

The Argument List in the Common Pleas occupied the Court during the day, and will be resumed this morning. When disposed of, the Argument List in the Quarter Sessions and Orphans' Court will be taken up.

U. S. District Court—Judge M'Candless.

Peter Schlegel was arraigned on a charge of tampering with a witness in a case that had been empanneled, the case was continued until the next term.

The District Attorney entered a *nole pros.* in the case of R. B. & J. Park, indicted for carrying on business of rectifier without license.

The case of Peter Bryning, indicted for receiving beer unstamped, and for aiding in the removal of the same, A. Wilkinson, Esq., for jury found a verdict of not guilty, and defendant was discharged.

On motion of the United States Attorney, the libels against six gallons of whisky owned by Henry Balston, the stills, &c., in the distillery of Charles McClure, and two hundred and ten barrels of oil owned by John F. Smith, were dismissed.

The jurors were discharged from further attendance until Monday next.

At Braddock's Fields, This Day.

At 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises, Palmer & Phillips will sell at auction the desirable residence of C. S. Reed, Esq., on Railroad street, one acre lot, out building complete, and in excellent condition. Terms easy. Also, the lot 50 feet front on Washington street, having two nearly new frame houses, in good condition. Particulars in advertisements in auction columns. Take it A. M. train on Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, or 11:30 A. M. train on Pennsylvania Railroad. Return at 1:30 or 2:30 P. M. Parties desiring comfortable homes, easy of access to and from the city, should attend these sales.

REVENUE STAMPS, of all denominations, for sale at the stamp window of the Postoffice. 7th-if

"The Haymakers."

By the best amateur talent in Pittsburgh—at the Academy of music—to-night.

The Great Arabian Physician!

The Great Arabian Physician continues to attract crowds every day to his rooms. No. 202 Liberty street—private entrance on Garrison alley—by his astonishing performances in curing consumption, affections of the throat, liver, kidneys, urinary and genital organs. His treatment is mild and effectual, and has resulted in the permanent recovery of thousands who were considered hopeless cases until the Arabian Physician took them in his charge. He makes no charge for consultation and readily discovers the true cause complained in every patient. The afflicted should seek his aid without delay, for life without health is a bane. His rooms are conveniently located and his office hours are from ten A. M. till four P. M.

"The Haymakers."

In Costume—To-night at the Academy of Music.

New Style of Locomotive.

Yesterday afternoon we visited the Petrolia Machine Works, near Lake Erie, Ohio river, Allegheny, for the purpose of witnessing the trial of an improved locomotive, invented and patented by Mr. Robert L. Steen, of New Galilee, Beaver county, and designed to haul coal or other heavy loads over short and sharp railway. The locomotive was built by R. H. Lackey of the Petrolia Machine Works, and is to be taken to the Girard Iron Works, in Ohio, in two or three weeks, in order to be tested, at the request of Ex-Governor Todd and his associates, who own those extensive works.

The motive power of this locomotive consists of a constant draft on the four wheels (each being by itself a driving wheel) upon an idler, and engaging always the lever edge of the full radius of the wheel. By this simple principle the dead points are absolutely overcome—the power equally distributed and regularly dispensed, and the motion of the locomotive rendered steady and constant. In turning a curve the engineer prevents any strain by simply shifting a lever which increases the draft upon the wheel on either side, so that the wheels are enabled to measure their own distance on the track and come out all square at the end of the curve. One of the chief features of this locomotive, it will be seen, is that while it is light yet it has sufficient all the power that is ever needed on light or scantling roads, and its value cannot fail to be appreciated by the mining interest generally who have long needed precisely what Mr. Steed has now practically demonstrated by his invention, and we have no doubt that many others will soon be found in this vicinity. The cost is very much lower than the ordinary locomotive. It is equally powerful and durable, and requires only one man to run it and take care of it, and the speed may be regulated or varied from two to ten miles per hour without effecting the motion of the steam cylinders in the slightest degree. For heavy grades it will be found indispensible after a single trial. We heartily recommend it, and hope to see it introduced and generally introduced in this part of the country. It may be seen at the Petrolia Machine Works every day this week from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"The Haymakers."

Sale of tickets at C. C. Mellor's, No. 81 Wood street. No extra charge for reserved seats.

The Human Nose.

Polypus of the Nose; Nasal Catarrh; Ozena, Loss of Smell, etc. All Diseases of the Mucous Membrane of the Head and Throat Successfully Treated by Dr. ABORN, Physician and Surgeon for Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Head, Throat and the Organs of the Chest, Medical and Surgical Rooms No. 134 Smithfield street. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

THANKS to Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, we have been relieved from sleepless nights of painful watching with poor, suffering, teething children. It gives not only rest, but vigor and health to the child, while the mother is made cheerful and refreshed—softens the gums, cures wind colic and regulates the bowels.—*Christian Advocate.*

25 cents a bottle.

For sale and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

Having the *fac simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Eye, Ear, Throat and Lung Diseases,

And chronic Catarrh of the head, successfully treated by Dr. Aborn, 134 Smithfield street. Pamphlets to be had on receipt of fifty cents.

NERVOUS DISEASES, if not immediately attended to, quickly assume a *chronic* form, especially Neuralgia, Nerve-ache, and other painful nervous maladies, and no ordinary medicine can cure them. DR. TURNER'S TIC-DOULOUREUX, or UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL, is the *true antidote* for these complaints, as it rectifies the nerve-fluid. Apothecaries have it for sale. Expected to come into Court immediately after the hour of meeting; but, contrary to all expectation, did not report during the entire day. They are still "disagreeing," and it is now likely that they will make a hung case of it. We have not learned how they stand. They will probably come into Court this morning.

The Argument List in the Common Pleas occupied the Court during the day, and will be resumed this morning. When disposed of, the Argument List in the Quarter Sessions and Orphans' Court will be taken up.

U. S. District Court—Judge M'Candless.

Peter Schlegel was arraigned on a charge of tampering with a witness in a case that had been empanneled, the case was continued until the next term.

The District Attorney entered a *nole pros.* in the case of R. B. & J. Park, indicted for carrying on business of rectifier without license.

The case of Peter Bryning, indicted for receiving beer unstamped, and for aiding in the removal of the same, A. Wilkinson, Esq., for jury found a verdict of not guilty, and defendant was discharged.

On motion of the United States Attorney, the libels against six gallons of whisky owned by Henry Balston, the stills, &c., in the distillery of Charles McClure, and two hundred and ten barrels of oil owned by John F. Smith, were dismissed.

The jurors were discharged from further attendance until Monday next.

At Braddock's Fields, This Day.

At 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises, Palmer & Phillips will sell at auction the desirable residence of C. S. Reed, Esq., on Railroad street, one acre lot, out building complete, and in excellent condition. Terms easy. Also, the lot 50 feet front on Washington street, having two nearly new frame houses, in good condition. Particulars in advertisements in auction columns. Take it A. M. train on Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, or 11:30 A. M. train on Pennsylvania Railroad. Return at 1:30 or 2:30 P. M. Parties desiring comfortable homes, easy of access to and from the city, should attend these sales.

REVENUE STAMPS, of all denominations, for sale at the stamp window of the Postoffice. 7th-if

CONVERSION OF 7-30'S.

We are now prepared to convert the Second and Third Series of

SEVEN-THIRTIES,

INTO THE

New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

Dealers in Government Securities,

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Bankers,

AND DEALERS IN

Government Securities,

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets,

BUY AND SELL ALL ISSUES OF

U. S. BONDS,

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES AND GOLD.

SEVEN-THIRTIES

Converted into 5-20 Bonds at Market Rates.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, February 17, 1868.

The local loan market does not exhibit much activity. There is quite a scarcity of prime business paper offering, and the banks as a general rule dislike accommodation or renewal paper. The condition of the trade of our city at the present time does not suggest a very heavy demand for money, and the discount line at most of the banks is but moderately drawn upon. Deposits do not increase, but on the contrary there is reported a marked decrease in some instances. The facilities which government securities afford to absorb and employ all the loose capital prevents any increase of idle balances, and the numerous other classes of bonds, stocks, &c., constitute a constant source of investment in the absence of the ordinary demands of trade. These can readily be converted on the return of the business season when money can be more profitably employed.

—The *Financial Chronicle*, starting out with the proposition that our crops were unusually abundant, addresses itself to the question whether, in view of the moderate average result of the European harvests and the depleted condition of the stocks, both at home and abroad, the new supply would be more than adequate to bring up the stocks to the average standard to supply the current consumption. The negative view having been taken, breadstuffs have been *held at high prices* since harvest.

The same journal is strongly inclined to the opinion, although it will not commit itself, that high prices will not keep up. It presents a table showing that at Chicago, the chief grain *entrepot*, the present stocks are largely in excess of those at the same time in 1867. There is an increase in the stock of wheat of 246,224 bushels